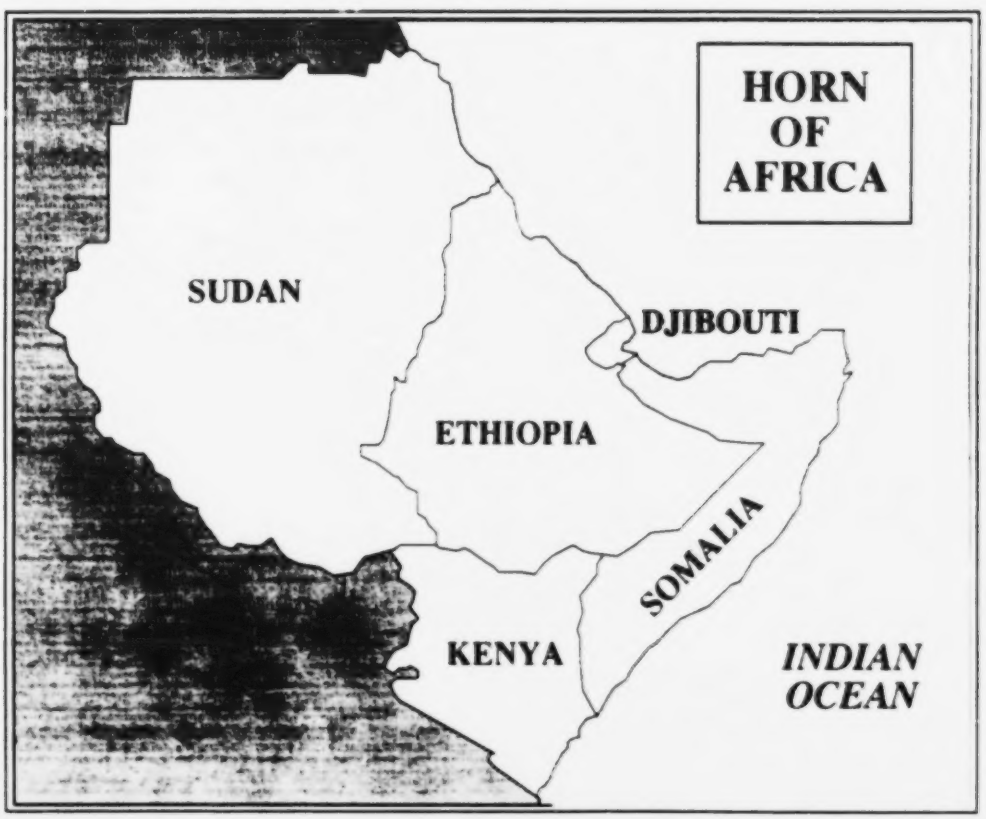
SITUATION REPORT

Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa

No. 2 1-31 October 1991



FOREWORD BY
UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL JAMES O.C. JONAH

I recently made another visit to the Horn of Africa. Due to alarming reports of deteriorating conditions in parts of southern Sudan and Darfur, one of my main aims was to try to resolve bottlenecks which have continued to hamper the delivery of emergency relief assistance. Part of my time was spent in talks with the Government of Sudan and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement to work out comprehensive land corridors through which relief aid can be expanded to areas currently inaccessible.

While I note that the mood of these negotiations enabled us to reach broad areas of agreement on pressing issues, including resettlement of Sudanese returnees to their areas of origin and arrangements for unaccompanied minors, I regretfully had to suspend the meetings in view of the political elements injected into the talks. I can only hope that these political factors which have arisen as a result of the split in the SPLM will not be allowed to further reduce the capacity of relief efforts to reach people in need.

On a more positive note, I had useful discussions with Government officials in Sudan on the situation in Darfur and I am happy to report that collaborative arrangements between Save the Children Fund-UK and the World Food Programme have already led to significant improvements in food aid deliveries to that area of the country. I am also pleased to announce that the Government has agreed to air access to Pakok in southern Sudan to replenish exhausted food stocks.

Since our first SEPHA Situation Report, insecurity in central and southern Somalia has continued to worsen and it has not been possible for the United Nations to return on a full-scale basis. In the north, however, relative stability has enabled relief efforts to gain momentum. The re-opening of the border between Djibouti and northern Somalia should further facilitate relief efforts.

Response to the SEPHA Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal of September 1991 continues to be poor. Nevertheless, we must begin to focus attention on linking relief to essential recovery activities, such as through the provision of seeds and tools, medicines and health care. This is clearly illustrated in Ethiopia where a severe malarial epidemic has occurred largely due to the breakdown of disease control and lack of health services. Only through this linkage, can we begin to address fully the underlying causes which have led to so much suffering amongst the peoples of the region.

James O. C. Jonah

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANNEX

GLOSSARY

Awraja: An administrative sub-division of Ethiopia's provinces.

Belg: Ethiopia's secondary cropping season.

Birr: Unit of Ethiopian Currency.

Corridors of Tranquillity: Land, sea, rail or air routes designated for the delivery of emergency relief supplies to civilians caught within areas of conflict. The normal practice is for "corridors of tranquillity" to be used by UN-Flagged relief transport.

Der: Somalia's secondary cropping season.

Discharge: The quantity of food unloaded from berthed ships.

Displaced Person: A person forced by drought or conflict, or a combination of both, to leave his area of origin and move to another part of his country.

Dura: Sorghum.

Food pipeline: The food aid actually despatched by the donor to the recipient country and is en route.

Gu: Somalia's main cropping season.

Hectare (ha): Metric unit of area equal to 10,000 square metres or 2.471 acres.

Meher: Ethiopia's main cropping season.

Off-take: The quantity of food aid dispatched from ports to inland destinations.

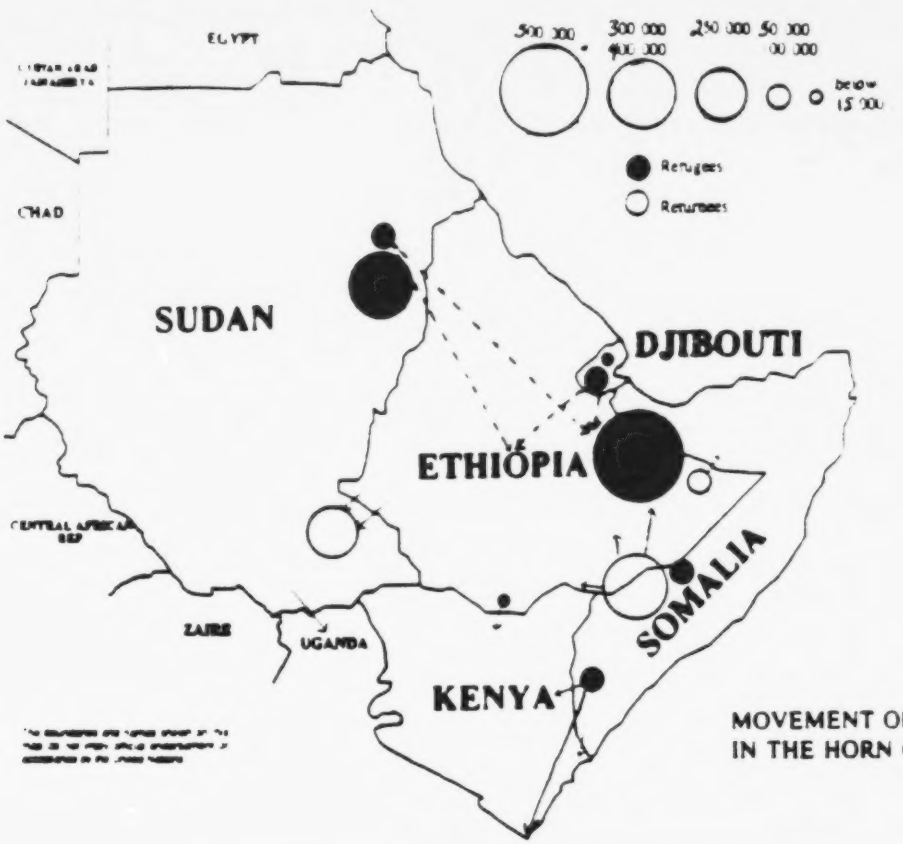
Returnee: A refugee who has returned to his country of origin.

Repatriation: The process of a refugee returning to his country of origin.

Rubbhall: Type of storage tent.

Wadi: A desert watercourse in Sudan.

READEX FICHE



NUMBER OF AFFECTED PEOPLE IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

COUNTRY	Drought and conflict affected**	Displaced people	Refugees ***	Returnees	TOTAL
ETHIOPIA*	8,160,000	2,060,000	510,800	373,500	11,104,300
SUDAN	4,490,000	3,346,000	380,000	270,000	8,486,000
SOMALIA	2,500,000	2,000,000	50,000	100,000	4,650,000
DJIBOUTI			93,000		93,000
KENYA			61,500		61,500
TOTAL	15,150,000	7,406,000	1,095,300	743,500	24,394,800

* The displaced people may also be conflict and drought-affected, but they have moved away from their usual homes, whereas the people in this column have not moved.

** Excludes the 330,000 Ethiopian/Eritrean refugees in Sudan who do not require international assistance.

This second SEPHA Situation Report has been designed to provide up-to-date information on country situations, progress and problems in relation to the emergency in the Horn of Africa. It is based on the best information available to the SEPHA office and United Nations offices in the field. Every effort has been made to include information from other sources, particularly from the donor community and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). In order to improve the content of future reports, readers are asked to bring any omissions or inaccuracies to the attention of the SEPHA office in New York.

If additional background materials are required, new readers should request through the SEPHA office copies of both the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal, which was launched in September 1991 and the first SEPHA Situation Report, which was distributed in October 1991 and covered the activities and situation of the previous month. Inputs into the SEPHA Situation Report should be submitted no later than the 25th of each reporting month and can be submitted either directly to the SEPHA office or through UN field offices in the Horn.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Emergency relief operations throughout the Horn of Africa continued in October to be hampered by conflict, insecurity and tribal wars which led to further displacement of populations and prevented assistance from reaching many thousands of people in urgent need. Common but preventable diseases and infections due to lack of basic health care, essential drugs and adequate water and sanitation services remained major threats. In Ethiopia, the present malarial epidemic has become particularly serious.

Little progress was made in October on achieving political stability or on conflict resolution in either Somalia or Sudan. The already volatile situation in Somalia deteriorated further because of increased inter-clan rivalry, while in Sudan the OAU-brokered peace talks due to be held on 28 October between the Government of Sudan and the SPLM were postponed. This follows the split in the SPLM/SPLA which has resulted in conflict between the two factions. In late October, leaders from the Horn announced that they would hold a meeting, together with the United Nations, in Addis Ababa to discuss ways of removing political interference from drought and famine relief to the region.

Relationships between the Transitional Government in Ethiopia and the Provisional Government of Eritrea, meanwhile, continued to be cordial and operational agreements reached over the use of Assab and Massawa ports held firm. Both ports and that of Djibouti remained congested but significant headway was made in improving off-take. A WFP Port Management Team is visiting Assab and Massawa to recommend further improvements.

Notwithstanding the myriad problems faced, the joint efforts of Governments, the international community, NGOs, the United Nations and other concerned parties in the Horn of Africa resulted in significant

achievements in October. In Ethiopia, nutritional levels amongst refugees, returnees and displaced persons were improved and mortality rates reduced. The programme for demobilised soldiers progressed well, and through successful collaboration between the Government of Sudan, ICRC and UNHCR, more than half of the ex-soldiers in refugee camps in North Sudan have been returned to Ethiopia, many to their areas of origin.

In Sudan, innovative and collaborative efforts initiated by WFP have enabled relief supplies to be accelerated under exceedingly difficult circumstances. Such efforts have included the parachuting of fragile food supplies into affected areas.

In northern Somalia where the situation remained relatively stable, ongoing relief activities, such as provision of health care, were expanded. The continued serious threat to civilians and relief personnel from mines and explosive materials, however, remains a major concern. With this factor in mind, the date for the commencement of a large-scale repatriation operation of Somalis from eastern Ethiopia has been set at February 1992. Assistance, meanwhile, will be provided to spontaneously returning refugees.

In the central and southern parts of Somalia, civil and political unrest increased, resulting in continued armed robberies of relief food and attacks on relief personnel. Until some measure of security is returned, effective expansion of relief programmes will not be possible.

Djibouti, which remained host in October to over 90,000 refugees from Ethiopia and Somalia, has also been affected by drought. This has put pressure on water sources for refugees, nomads and livestock. In Kenya, efforts focused on the transfer of refugees from Kiunga and Hulugo camps to new sites to improve accessibility and living conditions. The transfer has enabled two camps where conditions were unsatisfactory to be closed.

Crop production seems likely to be better in Sudan than last year, apart from Darfur and Kordofan where drought has persisted and above average in the main crop production areas of Ethiopia. Poor harvests are expected from some parts of Tigray and Harerge. In Somalia, the area planted was small due to civil strife and the lack of seeds and farm implements. FAO estimates that in order to satisfy domestic consumption, cereal imports in the coming year could be higher than half a million tonnes.

Since the last SEPHA Situation Report, only a further US$ 16.4 million has been received or pledged for the SEPHA Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal of September 1991. This brings the total amount pledged and received to US$ 126.4 million. Although this is a significant amount, it remains considerably less than the minimum required to carry out activities identified in the Appeal.

As a result, many millions of people have been left tragically exposed and the recovery process has been seriously delayed. Without essential inputs, a significant portion of those people presently threatened by hunger and disease will continue to depend upon emergency relief for many years to come.

15% of the September Appeal, which covers the period to the end of December 1991, has been dedicated to recovery, but based upon preliminary indications from FAO and UNICEF, additional seeds, tools, fertiliser, water equipment and health facilities must be introduced now to enable a modicum of self-reliance.

Wherever possible, it is recommended that the provision of emergency relief and recovery items should be coordinated. Seeds and relief food, for example, should be distributed at the same time to enable families to begin the process of food self-sufficiency; food-for-work programmes should focus on agricultural rehabilitation activities; similarly EPI and cattle vaccination programmes should be expanded and be linked to relief distribution. In the medium-term, there can be no doubt that such programmes will be more cost-effective than perpetual "care and maintenance".

To assure further improvements in coordinating mechanisms and a closer co-operation with all partners, particularly in assessing needs for international assistance, a special mission comprising representatives of donors, NGOs and United Nations agencies will be dispatched to the region in mid-November 1991. Detailed discussions will be held with governments and local aid communities with a view to presenting an agreed consolidated appeal for the whole of 1992, in January.

The goals of the mission are 1/ to assist governments, as well as United Nations country representatives, in the development of a coherent presentation of the facts and findings of different sectoral assessment missions already in the field; 2/ to reconcile any discrepancies in content, as well as in numbers; 3/ to establish a credible data base on population movement; 4/ to promote a common understanding and agreement of the identified relief and rehabilitation needs of affected populations and in particular on their number in the coming years.

Special attention will be given to the requirements in the non-food sectors and their linkages with emergency food requirements.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Requirements noted in the September Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal remain substantially underfunded. The consequence of this poor response will be increasingly reflected in the instability arising from unsettled populations, both returnees and displaced, as well in rising rates of malnutrition, and dependency upon relief.

This message has been pressed upon the international community throughout the month of October in a variety of fora. Under-Secretary-General James Jonah appealed to international media on 11 October to note the substantial underfunded needs of the nations of the Horn of Africa, a theme which underscored his remarks to the OECD donor group in New York three weeks later.

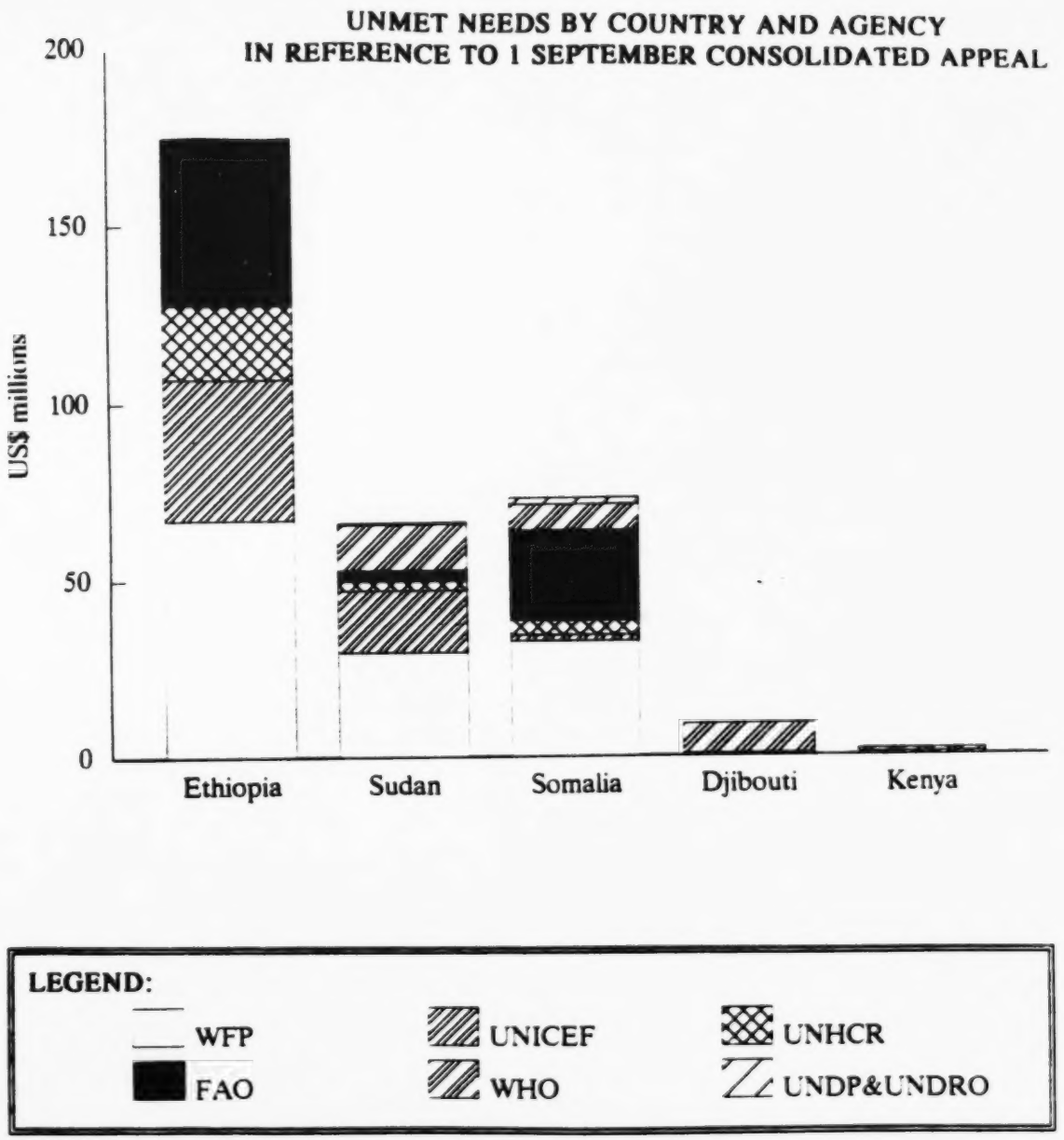
Representatives of the SEPHA office, meanwhile, met with the US Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance on 18 October to express similar concerns, and sought support from the US NGO consortium, INTERACTION, to push for greater funding. On 25 October, these concerns were reiterated in Ottawa to representatives of the Canadian International Development Agency and to members of the NGO consortium, the Canadian Council for International Co-operation. These meetings were in addition to a host of bilateral meetings with donor country representatives and members of the SEPHA office.

Resource mobilisation plans will continue during the forthcoming month in London, Brussels and Geneva with the head of the SEPHA office seeking to consider with donors ways to close the gap between identified emergency relief and recovery needs and funding. At the same time, UN agencies have intensified their individual efforts to mobilise resources through their own

traditional funding mechanisms.

Amongst relief measures urgently needed to be funded are reintegration programmes for former Ethiopian military personnel and their families, de-mining programmes in and around Hargeisa, WFP air operations between Djibouti and Ethiopia, disease control activities, including anti-malaria, rehabilitation of health care services and seeds, tools and fertilizers.

The Chart included in this section reflects all known to SEPHA donor contributions to the Consolidated Appeal.

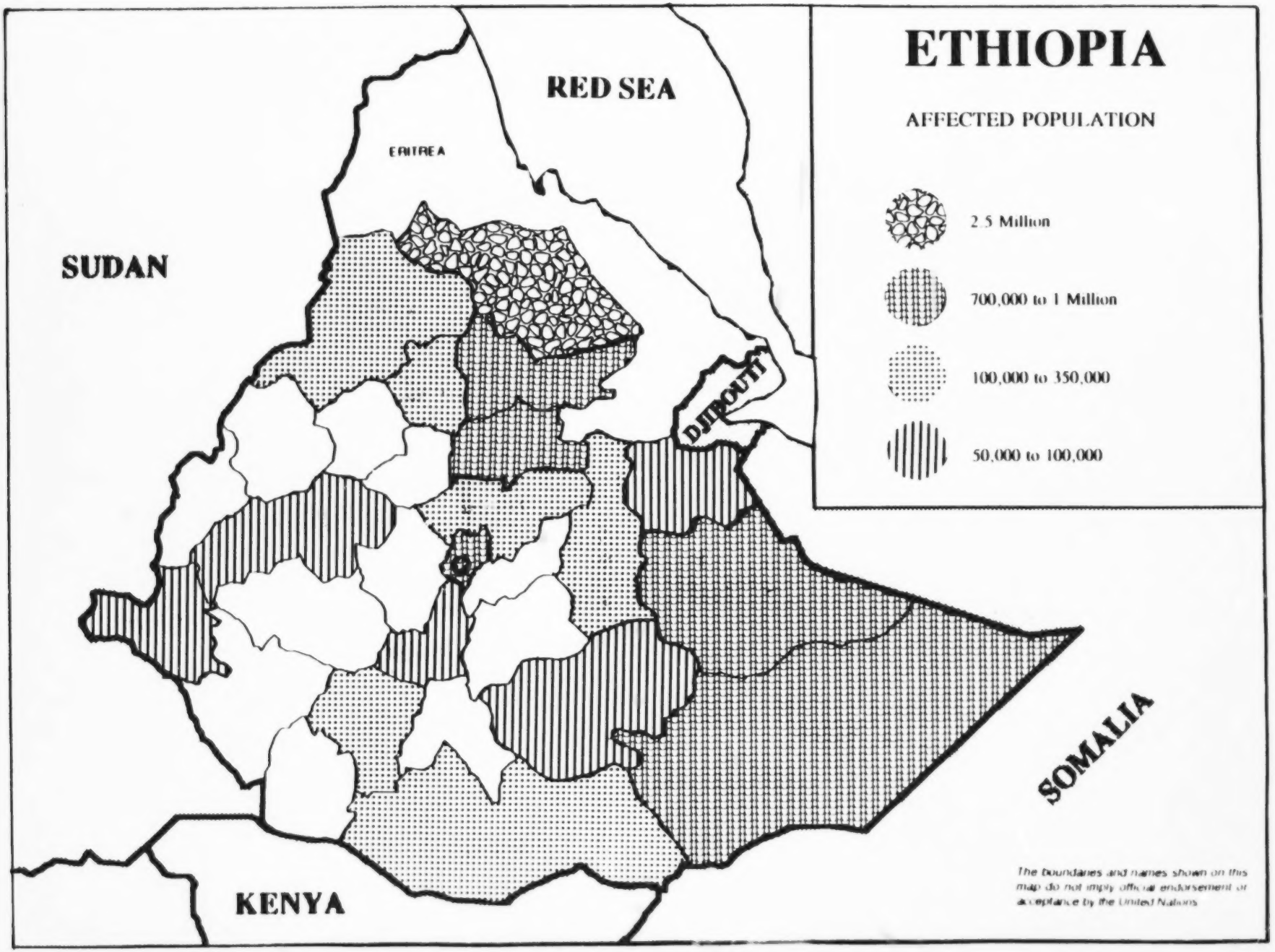


CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED SINCE 19 JULY 1991
(in US$)

DONORS	AGENCY								
	WFP	UNHCR	UNICEF	FAO	WHO	UNDP	UNDRO	Total contributions by donor	Percent of Total
United States	21,695,000	19,000,000	7,053,000			500,000		48,248,000	38.17%
Sweden	12,519,152	4,762,684	3,769,231					21,051,067	16.66%
United Kingdom	8,725,070	513,866	1,223,303		250,000			10,712,239	8.48%
Netherlands	3,110,810	2,311,004	2,468,000	2,440,000				10,329,814	8.17%
Japan	3,334,000	5,937,747						9,271,747	7.34%
Canada	4,881,012		382,609					5,263,621	4.16%
Italy		2,966,377			800,000		200,000	3,966,377	3.14%
Finland		3,902,439						3,902,439	3.09%
Sudan			3,000,000					3,000,000	2.37%
Germany		1,638,343	571,000					2,209,343	1.75%
European Community	792,682	1,169,600						1,962,282	1.55%
Switzerland	250,000	1,669,545						1,919,545	1.52%
Australia	1,075,059	195,313	390,625					1,660,997	1.31%
Greece	1,296,800							1,296,800	1.03%
Norway	1,145,356	100,000						1,245,356	0.99%
CONCERN	186,000							186,000	0.15%
Denmark					127,000			127,000	0.10%
World Vision (US)		26,084						26,084	0.02%
Liechtenstein		13,158						13,158	0.01%
Private (PAK)		826						826	0.00%
TOTAL	59,010,941	44,206,986	18,857,768	2,440,000	1,177,000	500,000	200,000	126,392,695	100.00%

COUNTRY REPORTS

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
ETHIOPIA
SAUDI ARABIA
YEMEN
SUDAN
ERITREA
RED SEA
HIGHLAND
TIGRAY
GONDER
WELLO
GOJAM
WELLEGA
SHEWA
ADDIS ABEBA
ILUBABOR
ARSI
HARERGE
BALE
GAMO GOFA
SIDAMO
DJIBOUTI
ADEN
GULF OF ADEN
SOMALIA
INDIAN OCEAN
UGANDA
KENYA
SOMALIA
Asmera
Massawa
Mekele
Gonder
Debre Berhan
Dire Dawa
Harer
Nekemte
Metu
Awasa
Arba Minch
Asela
Goba
Negele
Ferfer
Hobyo
Kismayu
Lake Rudolf
Blue Nile
White Nile
Baro
Omo
Ghibe
Awash
Wabe Shebelle
Juba
Genale
Ganale Dorya


ETHIOPIA
AFFECTED POPULATION
2.5 Million
700,000 to 1 Million
100,000 to 350,000
50,000 to 100,000
RED SEA
ERITREA
SUDAN
DJIBOUTI
SOMALIA
KENYA
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

ETHIOPIA#

AFFECTED POPULATION

Location	Affected Population Due To:			Returnees and Refugees	Total
	Last Meher Failure	Belg Failure	Displacement		
Tigray	2,400,000		208,275 *		2,608,275
S. Welo	399,760	530,000	12,930		942,690
E. Harerge	407,710			530,200	937,910
N. Welo	770,000				770,000
Ogaden	523,760			174,400	698,160
N. Omo	326,370				326,370
S. Gonder	265,000				265,000
N. Shewa		173,000	52,210		225,210
N. Gonder	165,000				165,000
Borena				133,200	133,200
W. Harerge	116,980				116,980
Dire Dawa	51,600	23,000		31,500	106,100
Gambela	78,220			15,000	93,220
S. Shewa	15,000	66,900			81,900
Welega	50,570		5,510		56,080
Bale	54,500				54,500
Ilubabor	33,690				33,690
Asosa			14,860		14,860
S. Omo	5,270				5,270
Addis Ababa			750,000		750,000
Families of ex-soldiers			882,000 **		882,000
Total	5,663,430	792,900	1,925,785	884,300	9,266,415

* 150,000 recently displaced from Eritrea

** This estimate derived with the assumption that 70% of the 315,000 ex-soldiers are married and have an average family size of 4.

AAA.OVERVIEW

Security problems due to clan fighting and banditry continued to impede delivery of relief assistance in the east of the country. In eastern Harerge, fighting between ethnic groups resulted in civilian deaths and casualties and in the temporary disruption of

In the document entitled "Eritrea Declaration of Intent" submitted and approved by the "Conference for the Establishment of Transitional Government in Ethiopia", held in Addis Ababa from 1-5 July 1991, it is recognised inter-alia that there would be co-operation between the Transitional Government in Ethiopia and the Provisional Government of Eritrea.

United Nations and NGO programmes. Some refugees and relief workers have been killed or wounded.

Due to insecurity, trucks in eastern Ethiopia have to wait for armed escorts and rail transport of food aid between the port of Djibouti and Dire Dawa has been suspended since 8 October, affecting both the newly-increased trucking capacity of WFP and UNHCR fleets and fuel supplies. Lack of fuel for water tankers and generators has further exacerbated serious water shortages at some refugee and returnee camps. In spite of these problems, the WFP/UNHCR road/airlift food delivery operation from Djibouti has yielded positive results.

Port stocks at Assab remained high and the Provisional Government of Eritrea has appealed to the international community for assistance in clearing the port. Actions proposed by the Government include the temporary stoppage of new shipments and the introduction of storage charges as an incentive to expedite clearance of cargo. WFP port consultants have commenced their study on improvements to Assab and Massawa.

At Massawa, the first shipment of food for the Massawa-Tigray line arrived and the Relief Society of Tigray (REST), which has the mandate to organise transport for all food destined for northern Ethiopia through Massawa, began its operations October.

The overall outlook for the main harvest, meanwhile, appears relatively good, but the harvest in some areas in Tigray is likely to be poor. Eastern Harerge remains a concern despite some rainfall in September. Poor rain in the lowlands of southern Omo may cause further deterioration in that part of the country. Pockets in the western and southern-western areas are also likely to be affected.

To alleviate the increased incidence of malaria, which has been exacerbated by the breakdown of disease control services due to the previous civil conflict in most parts of the country, anti-malaria drugs and insecticides have been air-freighted to some affected areas by UNICEF. Additional substantial funds are urgently required by WHO and UNICEF to help arrest the epidemic. The Transitional Government of Ethiopia has appealed for urgent donor assistance.

The repatriation and re-integration of ex-soldiers has proceeded well. ICRC reports that by late October more than 112,000 had been transported to their home areas, including 32,000 of those in UNHCR-supported camps in Kassala, northern Sudan.

The food situation in the Ogaden has improved due to better pasture conditions and accelerated relief assistance, including urgently needed food and water supplies. The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) and SCF-UK, meanwhile, have published their report of a needs assessment in eastern Ethiopia, entitled "An End to Isolation". It reports an acceptable nutritional situation, but emphasizes the decline in terms of trade for the population of the region due to the war in Somalia. NGOs, working under the umbrella of the Christian Relief and Development Agency (CRDA), continued to play essential roles in relief efforts in all areas of Ethiopia during October.

BBB.POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Leaders from countries in the Horn of Africa have announced they will meet, together with the United Nations, in January 1992 in Addis Ababa to discuss plans for

drought and famine relief to the region without the political interference which has continued to hamper operations. Should the meeting be held, USG Jonah and other relevent heads of United Nations agencies hope to attend.

The first visit by a Head of State since the Ethiopian People's Republic Democratic Front formed the Transitional Government in May 1991 took place in October with the visit by General Omar Bashir of the Sudan. A statement from the Sudanese Embassy described future Ethio-Sudanese relations as a "deep commitment to the cause of good neighbourliness, continued and improved relations based on the respect of each others options and the principle of non-interference in the affairs of others".

CCC.FOOD AID AND LOGISTICS

Ports

Present and Projected Food Stock Position at Assab:

Situation and Outlook	Regular and Emergency Food (mts)
Stock position at the end of September	162,951
Arrivals during October	36,196
Off-take during October	46,838
Stock position at the end of October	149,309
Estimated arrivals during November	120,291
Estimated off-take during November	81,600
Estimated stock position end November	188,000
Estimated arrivals during December	55,954
Estimated off-take for December	73,440
Estimated stock position end December	170,514

Monthly off-take from Assab port was greater than arrivals, lowering the port's final October stock position to 149,409 mts from 162,951 mts, as reported at the end of September. This stock is predominantly relief food. Daily off-take in October averaged 1,609 mts daily against 1,132 mts for the period July-September 1991.

To deter Ethiopian consignees and aid agencies from using Assab as a rent-free storage area, the Provisional Government of Eritrea is considering the introduction of storage charges as an incentive to expedite early goods clearance. WFP has advised the Eritrean authorities to withhold this move until the port management team has had an opportunity to study the situation and make appropriate recommendations.

Communication with Assab and Massawa has been difficult for quite some time but is presently improving. WFP established satellite communication links with both ports

PORT CONGESTION CONTINUES - WFP SENDS PORT MANAGEMENT EXPERTS TO ASSAB AND MASSAWA

In a bid to improve port operations, two experts from the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board (the Port of Liverpool Authority in England) arrived in Eritrea late October to conduct a critical study of Assab and Massawa ports.

Following clearance by the Provisional Government of Eritrea, the port technical team is commissioned by WFP to examine the present management structure and port operations and to recommend ways and means of improving managerial and operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness. This includes the physical adequacy of port and harbour facilities, including manpower, warehousing, tugs, shore cranes, pilot boats, tractor trailers, bulk grain handling, communications and other essential port and cargo handling equipment and the suitability of the existing tariff in light of the port's new role for substantial transit goods.

A report will be produced and shared with donors and relief agencies. In the meantime, the problem of uncovered food stocks at Assab, Djibouti and Massawa has been alleviated through the airlifting of sufficient quantities of tarpaulins, plastic sheeting and empty jute bags.

Present and Projected Food Stock Position at Djibouti:

Situation and Outlook	Total Regular and Emergency Food (mts)
Stock position at the end of September	71,994
Arrivals during October	19,408
Off-take during October	24,575
Stock position at the end of October	66,827
Estimated arrivals during November	65,900
Estimated off-take for November	38,400
Estimated stock position end of November	94,327
Estimated arrivals during December	22,000
Estimated off-take for December	34,560
Estimated stock position end of December	81,767

and Asmara in October and steps are being taken to further improve these links.

Off-take from Djibouti during October averaged about 758 mts daily, compared to 467 mts daily for the period 1 July to 30 September 1991. As of 31 October, stocks were lower than the previous month's, at 66,827 mts compared to 71,994 mts at the end of September.

Road Transport

Considerable headway was made this month in regard to securing increased trucking from both Djibouti and Assab. 170 trucks are now operating on the Djibouti line. An additional 50 Jordanian trucks are being leased to run a food aid shuttle service from Assab to Kombolcha and Nazareth. More Ethiopian Freight Transport Company (EFTC) trucks are being contracted.

The Southern Line to Welo and Tigray, run by the Joint Relief Partnership (JRP), has been operating very smoothly with improved off-take from Assab. Off-take increased from 5,589 mts in June 1991 to 19,086 mts in September and in October is also expected to be over 19,000 mts. From 1 January to 21 October 1991, the Southern Line had moved a total of 121,000 mts.

Security problems on some roads have persisted. Discussions with the Transitional Government of Ethiopia have resulted in some improvement regarding the provision of escorts for relief trucks, especially on the Assab line between Mile and Gewane and Mile and Bati. Further efforts to improve security on the Djibouti line, however, have not been as successful. Arrangements are now being made by WFP/World Food Transport Operations in Ethiopia (WTOE), German Technical Co-operation Agency/Transport Operation for Refugees (UNHCR/TOR) and UNHCR to truck foodstocks and other supplies under military escorts.

Lutheran World Federation (LWF) announced in October that it had issued a request to donors for relief food for the following populations:

North Shewa: 165,000 people for 6 months;
South Shewa: 91,000 people for 6 months;
Borena: 36,400 people for 3 months;
Welega: 82,500 people for 6 months;
Ilubabor: 20,000 people for 6 months;
North Omo: 39,000 people for 3 months;
South Omo: 14,000 people for 3 months;
Gonder: 200,000 people for 6 months.

DDD.NON-FOOD AID

Health and Nutrition

A WHO scientist from the Malaria Unit who arrived in Ethiopia in October reports that the incidence of malaria has intensified and is spreading. In the four northern provinces most affected, health services have been extensively damaged in the war and the authorities are concerned that the remaining infrastructure may be inadequate to deal with the epidemic. The Ministry of Health (MOH) has formed 150 teams of malaria workers to diagnosis and treat cases in the affected areas and to distribute drugs.

WHO has already prepared plans with MOH for the emergency strengthening of programmes for the control of communicable diseases, particularly malaria. The proposals for this are included in the SEPHA Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal. Out of the inputs included in the Appeal, insecticides, laboratory supplies and anti-malaria drugs, totalling US$ 5.3 million are needed immediately, to be distributed between WHO and UNICEF, as in the original

SKY MISSIONS NEED FURTHER PLEDGES

In July of this year, the WFP/UNHCR airlift operation took off from Djibouti when six Hercules aircraft, two of which are provided by the Canadian Airforce, began to transport essential relief supplies to targeted areas in south Ethiopia.

The Operation has been a success, surpassing its two-month goal of 20,000 mts of relief food. Pledges for the airlift, however, remain at only US$ 2.6 million - US$ 7.9 million short of the US$ 10.5 million revised cost estimate of the operation. As the operation begins to wind down, donors are urged to cover the cost of this project.

Since the former Ethiopian Government fell in May, Djibouti port congestion has increased due to diversion of vessels from Assab, poor rail off-take and road insecurity. As demands for food relief grew more urgent in the Ogaden, and repeated incidents of insecurity occurred on surface transport routes, airlifting became essential to reach beneficiaries. To date the airlift has delivered some 26,500 mts of food and non-food supplies, with an average daily delivery of 280 mts.

One of the airlift's major accomplishments in October was the pre-positioning of 3,230 mts of food at Gode and Kebri Dehar for the reintegration of 100,000 Ethiopian returnees in their areas of origin. CARE, the Ethiopian Relief Organization (ERO), REST and the RRC have benefited from airlifted food to various areas of the country. The airlift also pre-positioned urgently needed food for the ICRC/Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) programme for ex-soldiers in Tigray and Gonder.

The airlift is slowly being replaced by overland transport. On 22 October, the contracts for the commercially-hired planes expired and airlifts are currently scheduled to continue with the two Canadian Hercules C-130s.

Appeal. In October WHO received a Danishcontribution of US$ 127,000 for anti-malaria drugs. Two plane-loads of various anti-malaria supplies, funded by the US/OFDA, are expected in Addis Ababa in early November.

To help revive war-crippled health services and to address the immediate health needs of drought victims and displaced persons, UNICEF air-freighted in October other urgently needed drugs, medical equipment and hospital supplies to North Welo, Tigray and the Ogaden.

A team of RRC, MOH and UNICEF health and nutrition officers assessed health and nutrition needs in drought and conflict affected areas of Tigray, Welo and Gonder. A UNICEF-funded multi-agency team comprising JRP (Joint Relief Partnership), Medicins Sans Frontieres (MSF) and local authorities is currently determining the nutritional status of children in Mekele, Adigrat and Adwa in Tigray in anticipation of emergency feeding programmes.

Water and Sanitation

To alleviate critical water shortages in the province, UNICEF has evaluated existing drilling equipment in Tigray, with a view to starting a water rehabilitation programme. An Action Plan for the rehabilitation of rural and major town water supply systems has been completed. Under the Plan, potable water will be provided for over 490,000 Tigrayans.

Drilling at Debe Wein in the Ogaden was completed in October and two wells at Kebri Dehar town have been successfully rehabilitated. Over 55,000 drought-affected people and returnees are receiving clean water from these water sources.

Drilling of shallow boreholes at Chiraele and Denan has begun and over 35,000 people will soon be getting fresh drinking water. An agreement has been signed between the Ethiopian Water Works Authority (EWWA) and UNICEF to start the Mustahil Emergency Water Project, which will provide over 100,000 persons with safe drinking water. UNICEF will provide US$ 200,000 towards the project.

EEE. AGRICULTURE

Widespread rains in September in the main cereal areas has further improved prospects for meher (main season) crops, about to be harvested. Overall, above-average cereal production is likely, but several areas in the north and the east had unfavourable weather and localized crop failures are evident.

Outbreaks of armyworms are reported from some regions. The harvest will be reviewed by the Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission in November-December.

Arable: Though rainfall in East and West Harerge has been adequate at higher altitudes, drought in lower areas destroyed maize and sorghum for the third year in succession, while planting of short-cycle crops was limited by seed shortages and dry weather. East Harerge is most serious because security problems have severely disrupted farming. In West Harerge, maize prices stabilised in August, but those of sorghum, tef and beans are rising ominously.

Crop prospects are also poor in parts of Tigray, notably the eastern lowlands and normally surplus-producing Shire in the west. In the southern highlands a good harvest is expected. In Bale (where the meher season usually begins in August) early rains have been light and below-average. This follows a poor belg crop.

The outlook remains good in Welo, especially in the west. Planted areas increased and main rains have been favourable in most awrajas. However, the northeast (Rayana Kobo) expects poor crops and the recent belg harvest was also bad, resulting in food shortages in South Welo. Gonder anticipates an above-average harvest following beneficial rains and increased planting in the highlands, but rainfall in northern highland areas was excessive. Northeastern lowlands have suffered a third successive drought and crops and pasture are in extremely poor condition.

Most of Shewa expects good harvests with planted areas having expanded and distribution of fertiliser satisfactory. Crops are unlikely to have suffered unduly from below-average rains in September but a poor harvest is inevitable in the Rift Valley, where conditions were also dry in June-July. Highland areas of Ilubabor, Kefa and Omo received below-average rainfall in September but this is unlikely to have a serious impact on crops. Prospects remain

favourable in the main surplus-producing provinces of Arsi and Gojam. In Welega, rains have been good, except in pockets. Crops are in satisfactory condition in Sidamo.

Supplies likely in certain cropping zones could be used to address relief needs in deficit areas. However, present currency exchange rates would not make this economically feasible for most international agencies.

Livestock: Milk production in the Ogaden is low as animals had abnormally high abortions due to drought-stress following the failure of the (der) rains in late-1990. Veterinarians have not been active in the area since May and commercial treatments for familiar diseases are no longer available through Somalia. The main season (gu, March-June) rains were generally satisfactory for pastures but pastoralists have been under severe pressure from the collapse of trade with Somalia and the burden of returnees*. In mainly-pastoral Borena and South Omo, rains earlier in the year (belg, March-June) generally improved pastures but meher rains in these provinces have not yet started. Wells are dry and livestock condition is deteriorating.

Agricultural inputs most urgently needed: International assistance to provide farm inputs will greatly improve the chance of agricultural recovery in 1992. With the end of hostilities, there is opportunity to revive services for farmers. The Netherlands, through FAO, is funding part of the rehabilitation of the Ethiopian Seeds Corporation, whose field installations were badly looted during civil unrest. Further assistance is required to import early-maturing maize and sorghum seeds. In addition, FAO requests funds for a programme to provide basic inputs of tools, irrigation equipment and pesticide.

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* Food aid monetized at a subsidized price would improve terms of trade for pastoralists, allowing them to preserve more of their productive stock.

FFF. REFUGEES AND RETURNEES

The security situation in both eastern and western Ethiopia continued to be fragile during October, with banditry and inter-clan conflicts taking a daily toll. In early October, there was an armed conflict between tribes around Degeh Bur and a number of vehicles belonging to NGOs were looted.

In a shooting incident reported in Derewonaji camp in eastern Harerge, three refugees died and several more were wounded. The shooting took place during an attempt by UNHCR/Administration for Refugee Affairs (ARA) and NGOs to re-register refugees for new food coupons. The exercise had to be suspended. In western Ethiopia, ethnic rivalry between the Annuaks and the Nuer is again becoming a cause for concern.

Food Supplies

The food stock position in the various camps in east Ethiopia, with the exception of Degeh Bur and the Aware camps, was comparatively satisfactory with about one months buffer stock. To alleviate the situation in Aware, UNHCR arranged for the diversion of stocks from Hartisheik camp to be transported to the Aware camps under military escort. Shortage of food at Degeh Bur is also being addressed.

In western Ethiopia, over 2,000 mts of food have been pre-positioned to cater for refugees who have remained in the Gambela area and as a contingency measure in anticipation for a possible influx.

By mid-October, 30,000 mts of food and relief items had been transported from Djibouti to eight refugee/returnee destinations. Due to the increase in truck capacity, which includes the WFP leased fleet of 50 Kenyan trucks, the number of flights on the airlift was reduced from a peak of 11 a day to daily shuttles by two Canadian Hercules C-130s. (See Box on Sky Missions).

Eight United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) continued to assist UNHCR in October with the rehabilitation of returnees in Dire Dawa and Jijiga and in camps for Sudanese and Somali refugees.

Nutrition

With the improved food flow to refugee and returnee camps in the east and the decision by UNHCR to make emergency purchases on the local market, mortality rates dropped from 3/10,000 a day in July to a current 0.7/10,000 a day. SCF-UK reports that malnutrition rates have stabilised. There remains, however, a shortage of pulses. The nutritional status of refugees in the Ogaden has also improved. SCF-UK donated 1,100 mts of DSM for the supplementary feeding programmes in the eastern camps, of which 130 mts was due in Jijiga during the last week of October.

Reports By Region

Aware-Camaboker, Rabasso, Daror: Lack of water is a major concern in all camps. The normal rains in late August/September did not arrive. As a result, earth dams were not replenished and water conserved in the dams from the March/April rains is depleted.

As in the past, ARA will procure water from local earth dams within the nearby vicinity.

Jijiga-Hartisheik, Teferi Ber, Derewonaji:
The situation in Hartisheik is considered normal. Due to insecurity, UNHCR and NGOs have contacted local authorities in Jijiga to assist with security arrangements for programmes in Teferi Ber and Derewonaji. There is inadequate storage space at both camps and GTZ/TOR are erecting additional Rubbhall storage tents to alleviate the problem. Water is in short supply at all of the camps due to scarcity of diesel for water tankers. 18,000 litres of diesel were airlifted from Djibouti to Jijiga on 18 October under a joint UNHCR/CARE arrangement. The construction of a semi-permanent school in Hartisheik is progressing well and is expected to be completed before the end of the year.

Dire Dawa-Aisha: Ongoing fighting in southeast Ethiopia and the disruption of the rail line from Djibouti continued to be major constraints on the implementation of the programme, affecting the delivery of supplies and services. Shortages of diesel at Aisha camp also resulted in water supply problems.

Gambela-Itang, Dimma: A joint ARA/UNHCR mission visited Gambella, Itang and Dimma in October to assess damage to infrastructure of Dimma camp. The mission concluded that Dimma camp should be reopened and its capacity expanded to accommodate 50,000 Sudanese who may return from southern Sudan, including the existing 15,000 refugees in Itang camp.

The transfer of refugees from Itang to Dimma has been agreed, effective 1 November 1991 and mobilisation of resources has commenced. Arrangements for logistics support is being finalised. The plan has been shared with major donors and NGOs. Measures have been taken by

UNHCR to ensure the physical safety of Sudanese refugees scheduled to be relocated to Dimma camp.

A second satellite clinic and an additional feeding centre was temporarily started in Itang to cater for increasing need, pending the move. Anti-malarial spraying was completed on 25 October 1991. About 96% of the dwellings were covered.

Also in October, a Bailey bridge was installed over the Alwero river making the Gambella-Fugnido road accessible again. Food supplies were released by UNHCR to the RRC for distribution to some 12,107 locally displaced persons in the Gambella area, along with 5,000 blankets for those deemed to be most in need.

Somali Refugees: (See Somalia section for details).

Ethiopian Returnees: A Team from UNHCR/ARA distributed travel grants for the return-home of populations in Dolo and Suftu areas, adjacent to the Somali/Kenya borders. Between 15-17 October 7,130 persons received cash grants, bringing the number dispersed to 27,000. One million Ethiopian birr was sent to Dolo on 28 October to cover cash grants for a further 14,000 returnees. Another one million birr will be dispatched in early November.

In view of the still poor malnutrition status of under-fives in Suftu, health and nutrition programmes have been extended for another three months, effective from November. In late October, large numbers of refugees, including an estimated 2,570 Yemenis, are reported to have crossed into Dolo/Suftu. A joint mission to the area is being organised by UNHCR and the Embassy of the Yemen Republic to assess the situation.

UNICEF, together with CONCERN and the RRC completed a follow-up nutrition survey in Gode and Kelafo, where some 88,000 returnees have gathered. An earlier survey of the feeding programmes, implemented by CONCERN - with UNICEF assistance - indicated that the major objectives of the intervention to reduce mortality rates by 50% and levels of malnutrition by 25% had been achieved.

The results of the present survey will be used to determine the future of the feeding centres. Food was also pre-positioned in various centres in Gode and Kelafo to recommence dispersal of returnee populations.

DEMOBILISING SOLDIERS

At the beginning of June ICRC and the ERCS were requested by the Transitional Government of Ethiopia to assist in the repatriation and rehabilitation of the 250,000 recently demobilised soldiers of the former army and their dependents.

On 11 September, donors, agencies and the government discussed a US$ 154 million package for activities aimed at facilitating the return and integration of ex-soldiers. The package included US$ 11.5 million for UNHCR's repatriation operation for 55,000 ex-soldiers and their dependants in camps in and around Kassala in the Sudan. Since then, the programme has steadily gained in momentum. Between 12-18 October, 21,330 persons were repatriated from Red Cross transit camps, UNHCR camps in Kassala and from government rehabilitation centres, using hired buses, trucks and for the first time on 17 October, the train.

By the end of October, 112,000 ex-servicemen had been brought to their homes, leaving some 21,000 awaiting repatriation from Kassala, around 80,000 in Government rehabilitation camps and 37,254 in Red Cross camps. By moving ex-soldiers at a steady rate of 1,000 a day, UNHCR expects the airlift from Kassala to be completed ahead of schedule, by the end of November 1991.

Stock piles of food and other supplies have been established in Ethiopia, enabling all 25 provincial Red Cross branches taking part in the programme to have enough food to cover the needs of ex-soldiers for two months. More food is on its way. ICRC/ERCS have also distributed 160,000 blankets and 110 mts of clothing. Over 1,000 Red Cross volunteers and permanent ERCS staff are involved in the programme.

As well as co-operating in tracing activities, ICRC intends to extend its orthopaedic programme to the many lower limb amputees amongst returning ex-soldiers. Arrangements are also being considered for training programmes for ex-soldiers moving back to urban areas to help them reintegrate to a normal life.

WFP has tentatively allocated US$ 2.3 million in food to the programme for ex-soldiers and UNDP has indicated willingness to fund technical assistance. The IBRD is proposing an Economic Recovery and Reconstruction Programme, which would include funds for small-scale construction and employment-generation.

ERITREA

AFFECTED POPULATION

Number of people requiring food aid in Eritrea in 1991

Awraja (Old Classification)	Number of People Affected Due to		
	Natural Causes	Displacement	Lack of Access to Market (urban dwellers)
Hamassien	508,040	27,560	363,780
Akale Guzay	375,830	2,541	30,820
Keren	230,740	98,105	34,520
Seraye	432,920	4,819	23,030
Key Bahir	155,660	-	-
TOTAL	1,703,190	133,025	452,150

Contacts with the Provisional Government

United Nations contacts with the Provisional Government of Eritrea have continued during the past month and to strengthen these contacts, USG Jonah has appointed as his Personal Representative to Asmara the WFP Head of Mission, who will be arriving in Eritrea early November 1991. UNICEF and WFP have already established offices in Eritrea and UNHCR will also open an office in Asmara on 7 November to facilitate the planned repatriation programme from the Sudan.

During October, high level meetings were held between the authorities and UNICEF on policy and programme issues. UNICEF Head of Mission for Eritrea will assume office from 10 November.

ICRC will also be sending a mission to Asmara at the end of the year, at the invitation of the Provisional Government, to discuss the resumption of ICRC activities.

Agriculture

An FAO Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission has made an on-the spot evaluation of 1991 foodcrop production, on the basis of which a tentative forecast of the import requirement and food aid need for 1992 has been prepared.

Last year, Eritrea suffered an extreme drought and an exceptionally poor harvest. The current season thus began with depleted livestock (including draught animals), a shortage of tools and a general run-down of the reserves of rural people. With the end of hostilities in May, many people returned to their farms for the season. Grain prices fell sharply after the war (in Asmara by as much as 60%) with the resumption of normal trade, but remained sufficiently high to

encourage farmers. Despite oxen shortages, areas ploughed increased. However, rainfall was unfavourable with early rains poor and the main rains were late, intermittent and ended early over much of the region.

The current crop is better than in 1990, but is still only about 70,000 mts. For 1992, the consumption requirement is provisionally estimated at 460,000 mts. Thus, Eritrea will require substantial imports of around 400,000 mts of cereals and pulses during 1992, of which food aid needs are tentatively estimated by FAO to be around 290,000 mts.

Harvest Outcome by Awraja: In Akele Guzay, rains were poor, forcing a shift to short-cycle crops (such as barley). Rainfall from mid-July allowed crop establishment but weakened in mid-August and was poor until the end of the season; precipitation was less favourable in the north than in the south, where armyworm infestations required control measures. Seraye also had poor rainfall, finishing very early, but parts (Adi Quala) reaped fair crops. Armyworm infestations were controlled in most parts but damage occurred in lowlands. Hail caused some losses. Hamasen is the worst-hit by drought in the main arable awrajas. Poor or failed crops are widespread. Farming activities in some parts were hampered by unexploded ordinance.

Much of the cultivable land of Senhit was unused due to military activity, while irrigation was limited by shortages of inputs and destroyed wells. Rains started late and finished early. Yields will be poor and grazing for livestock - which are at historically low levels - is scarce. Rainfed production in Barka will be extremely poor, with the southeast worse than last year. The irrigated scheme at Al Gider (1,000 ha) was disappointing as flows of the Gash river were intermittent, though substantial. Sahel is mainly pastoral and grazing is very poor, notwithstanding a reduced livestock population.

Farming activities in Semhar were heavily disrupted by war but land is prepared for October-November rains. Though the winter crop of the escarpment and lowlands bordering the Red Sea account for only a small part of total Eritrean production, a good harvest could make a significant local contribution.

Logistics

WFP port consultants arrived in Asmara on 31 October and proceeded to Massawa for the first phase of the mission, following initial discussions with the Provisional Government authorities in Asmara.

The WTOE Northern Fleet Operation has continued to ferry relief food from Massawa since the re-opening of the port in January and has transported over 120,000 mts to date. Essential spare parts and fuel, which are expected to increase the average daily off-take rate from 450 mts to 600 mts, were delivered during October.

During October, the first 6,500 mts of food for the Northern Line (Massawa to Tigray) arrived at Massawa. Negotiations between the Transitional Government of Ethiopia and the Provisional Government of Eritrea have been very positive against a backdrop of an earlier agreement in principle over use of the ports in Eritrea. The first REST convoy, carrying 920 mts, left Massawa for northern Tigray at the end of October.

With the initiation and smooth functioning of the Northern Line operation, WFP is recommending to donors the diversion of scheduled shipments for Tigray from Assab to Massawa.

Present and Projected Food Stock Position at Massawa:

Situation and Outlook	Total Regular and Emergency Food (mts)
Stock position at the end of September	45,538
Arrivals during October	49,793
Off-take during October	37,063
Stock position at the end of October	44,307
Estimated arrivals during November	54,000
Estimated off-take for November	42,000
Estimated stock position end of November	69,000
Estimated arrivals during December	10,000
Estimated off-take for December	42,000
Estimated stock position end of December	37,037

Health

To facilitate immunisation programmes, 2,000 vials of BCG and Tetanus Toxoid were air freighted by UNICEF to Asmara for use by the Eritrean Health Department in conjunction with the Eritrean Catholic Secretariat and the Commission of Eritrea for Refugee Affairs (CERA).

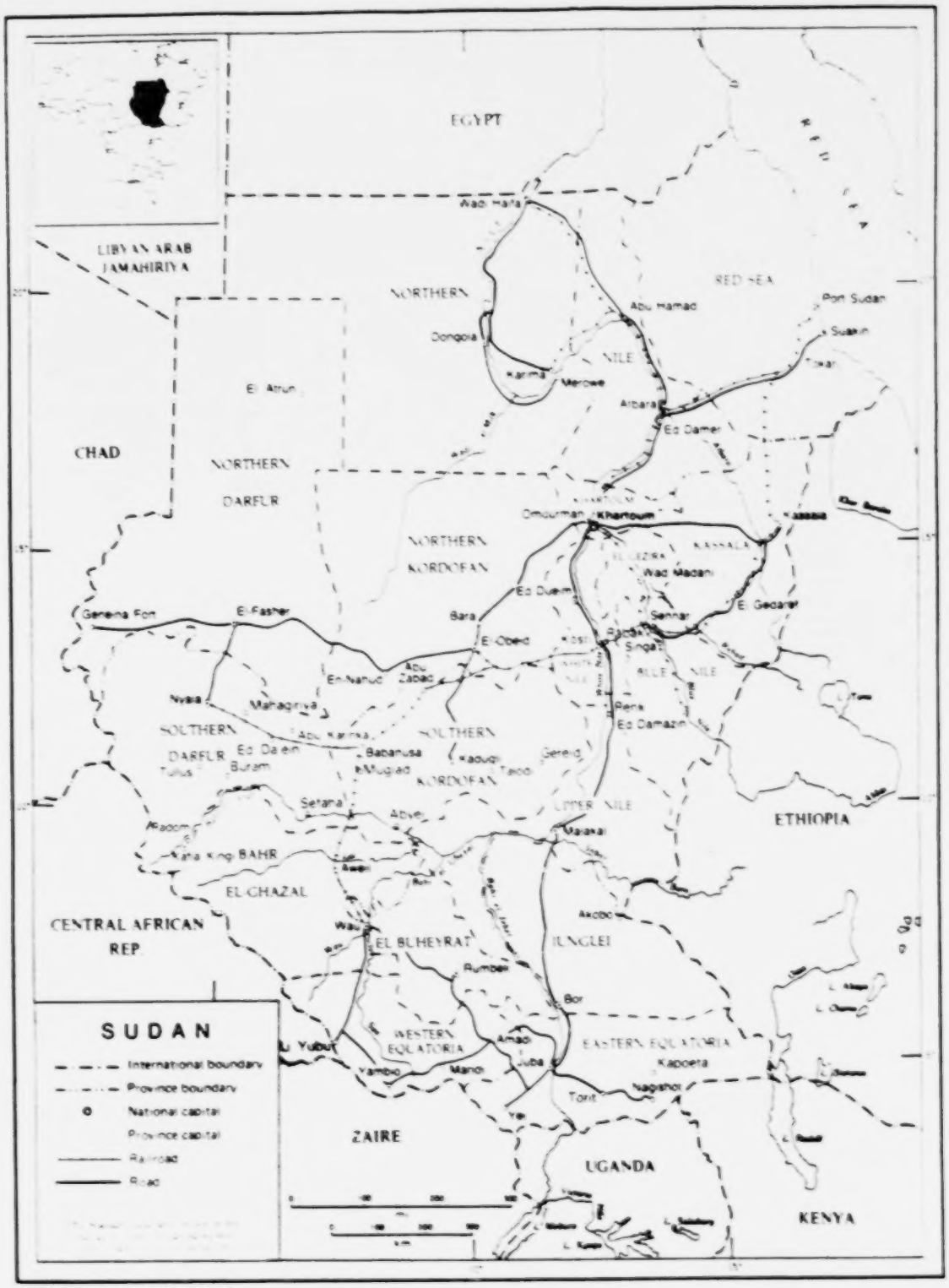
Water and Sanitation

UNICEF is arranging to procure water pumps, generators and vehicles in support of emergency drilling operations to be undertaken by the Eritrea Water Resources Commission (EWRC). Six other project proposals are being studied.

Returnees

A UNHCR technical team to Eritrea in late October finalised plans for the repatriation operation for 250,000 Eritreans now in UNHCR camps in Sudan. CERA estimates that some 250 refugees are spontaneously returning on a daily basis to rebuild their homes and participate in the planned referendum. The organised UNHCR repatriation programme is due to begin in December 1991.

A UNICEF mission to Eritrea included a visit to the western lowlands where a large number of returnees are sheltered in transit camps. UNICEF is providing water equipment and shelter materials. About 10,000 families are being assisted.



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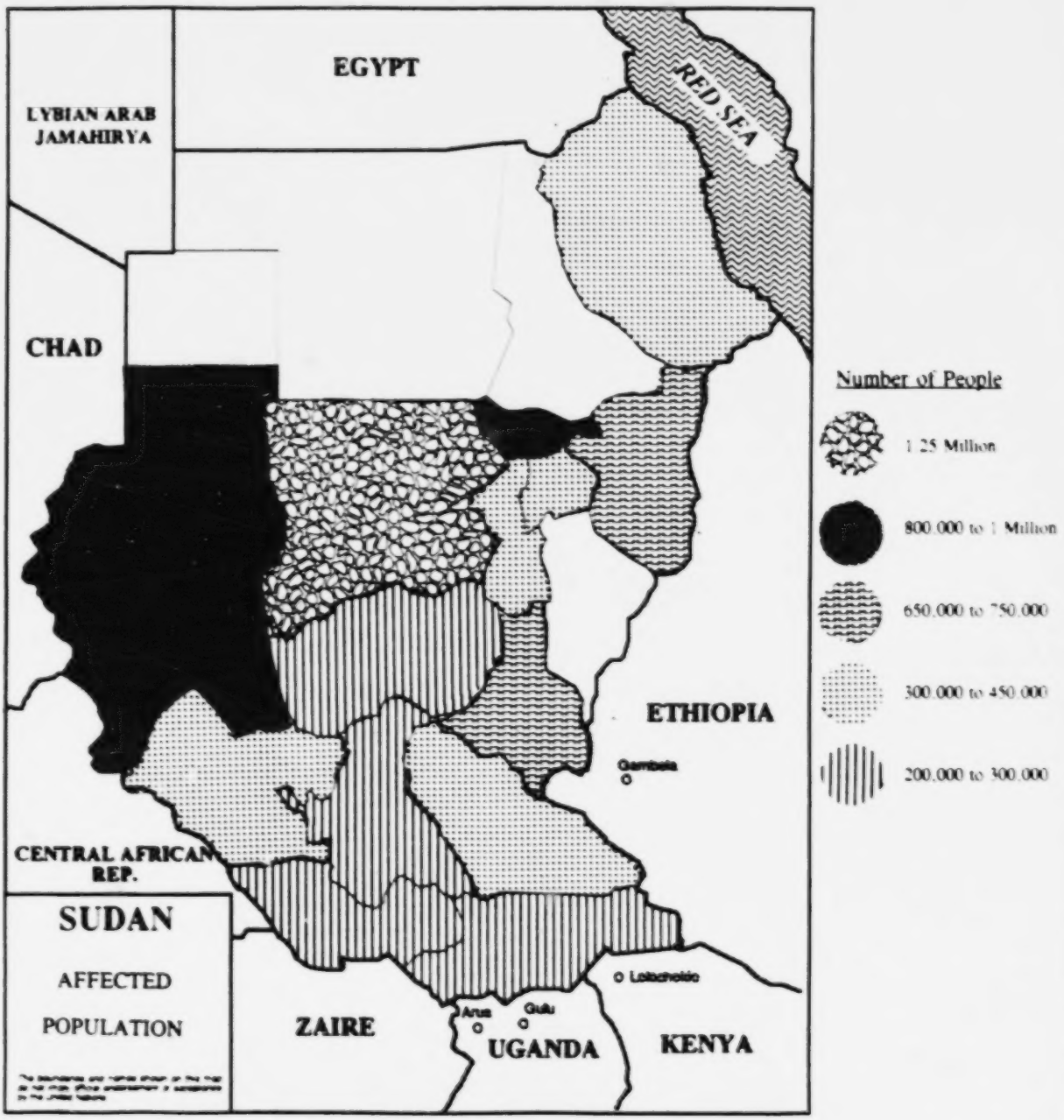
EGYPT
RED SEA
LYBIAN ARAB JAMAHIRYA
CHAD
ETHIOPIA
Gambela
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.
SUDAN
AFFECTED POPULATION
ZAIRE
Arua
Gulu
UGANDA
Lokichokio
KENYA
Number of People
1.25 Million
800,000 to 1 Million
650,000 to 750,000
300,000 to 450,000
200,000 to 300,000

SUDAN

AFFECTED POPULATION

REGION /PROVINCE	Drought Affected	Displaced Persons	Refugees	Returnee	TOTAL
NORTHERN	10,000	190,000			200,000
EASTERN	560,000	170,000	380,000		1,110,000
CENTRAL	410,000	340,000			750,000
KHARTOUM	0	800,000			800,000
KORDOFAN	1,310,000	160,000			1,470,000
DARFUR	1,640,000	326,000			1,966,000
UPPER NILE & JONGLEI	190,000	650,000		270,000	1,110,000
EQUATORIA	120,000	450,000			570,000
BAHA-EL-GH AZAL	250,000	260,000			510,000
TOTAL	4,490,000	3,346,000	380,000	270,000	8,486,000

Note: The table above excludes the 330,000 Ethiopian/Eritrean refugees in Sudan who do not require international assistance.

AAA.OVERVIEW

Increased conflict between the two SPLM/SPLA factions, exacerbated by the continued bombing of southern towns and widespread food shortages, resulted in further population displacement during October. Approximately 25,000 people north of Bor in southern Sudan are reported to have been displaced due to fighting and some 5,000 persons fled into Uganda from southern Equatoria. The situation was further compounded by poor road conditions and lack of access to some parts of the country.

In Darfur, a nutritional assessment by SCF-UK of El Fasher town revealed very high rates of malnutrition in some districts. People are reported to be moving from rural areas into the towns in search of food. There are fears that this migration may lead to camps forming around towns. To respond to the situation, additional food deliveries are being made into Darfur through a collaborative arrangement between SCF-UK and WFP.

Mortality and malnutrition rates at camps in Nasir, to where 96,000 Sudanese people - formerly in Ethiopia - returned in late June 1991, remained high. To alleviate the situation, the WFP barge "El Mugran" delivered food supplies and airdropping of emergency food aid, including UNICEF supplied UNIMIX and other supplementary foods, began, using parachutes for fragile commodities. At Pakok, where 10,000 Sudanese returnees have gathered including 2,000 unaccompanied minors, the last food stocks were exhausted on 22 October. Because of heavy rains, the area continues to be unreachable by road.

During his recent visit to Sudan, USG Jonah secured permission from the Government of Sudan for food airdrops into Pakok, but as yet a flight schedule has not been approved. The nutritional status of some 100,000 Sudanese returnees at Pochalla, meanwhile, improved significantly in October, following the introduction by ICRC of supplementary feeding programmes.

An FAO/GIEWS Early Crop Assessment Mission visited the country in October to assess conditions of current sorghum and millet crops. The outlook is much better than last year's poor harvest, reflecting good prospects in the irrigated sector and reasonable performance of mechanised farms.

However, in the traditional rainfed sector of Darfur and Kordofan, limited quantities and high prices of seeds restricted planting. A delayed start of rains at the beginning of the season and uneven distribution of rainfall have resulted in late planting and re-planting. The Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission in is the field and will complete its evaluation in November.

In Khartoum, which is host to more than one million displaced persons, concern had been expressed over the Government's plan to move some 60,000 displaced persons from Khartoum to harvest areas in Northern Kordofan and Upper Nile, and to restrict NGO feeding programmes in Khartoum to specific targeted feeding to facilitate the move. Steps to modify these initial plans have been taken in consultations between the Government's Commission for the Displaced and the United Nations' Emergency Unit.

Relief food off-take from Port Sudan improved from 1,250 mts a day in early October to around 2,000 mts a day, following the Government's agreement to give priority to relief supplies.

BBB.POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

USG Jonah resumed discussions with the Government of Sudan and the SPLM in Nairobi on 19 October in a bid to finalise agreement on land Corridors of Tranquillity. A series of 19 separate meetings were held but negotiations were not completed because of political complications which have arisen due to the SPLA/SPLM split in leadership. As a result, no agreements were reached over specific corridors. Broad areas of agreement, however, were reached and included:

1. The United Nations will determine access corridors for the delivery of emergency relief supplies based on the physical viability of the route and cost-effectiveness;

2. All parties agree not to seek political and military advantage from agreed access corridors;

3. Necessary arrangements will be made by the parties concerned to ensure safe passage is guaranteed for the delivery of

emergency relief supplies provided by the United Nations;

4. Resettlement of Sudanese civilian returnees from Ethiopia into their areas of origin will be facilitated, where practical;

5. Unaccompanied minors will be reintegrated with their families in areas of origin;

6. Returnees who can not move back to their areas of origin will be resettled in suitable locations;

Following the Nairobi talks, USG Jonah visited Khartoum, Juba and Darfur on 20-23 October 1991 to review food and non-food requirements in Darfur.

The proposed survey by the barge "Biarritz" to study the feasibility of using the Nile to supply Juba and two other drop off points has been postponed, at the request of the SRRA, pending further discussions.

In a letter to the SPLM's relief agency, the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (SRRA), USG Jonah has clarified the United Nations position over the River Nile survey and Nasir airdrop, which the SRRA says did not follow the consultative process. USG Jonah has pointed out that "consistent with the United Nations policy of dealing on the ground with whomever can facilitate or obstruct the relief effort" all parties were consulted and all agreed to both the survey and airdrops.

In October, the Governor of Bahr El Ghazal met with United Nations and NGO representatives and agreed to improve security. An ICRC C-130 was destroyed by a land-mine at Wau in September.

The Kenyan Government is continuing its efforts at mediation between the two SPLA/SPLM factions but OAU-brokered peace talks due to be held in Abuja, Nigeria on 28 October between the Government of Sudan and the SPLM have been postponed for one month.

Economic Developments

During October, the Government of Sudan announced new economic measures. These included: devaluation of Sudan's two official exchange rates of 4.4 Sudanese pounds (LS) and 12.2 LS/US$ to 15 LS/US$ and 30 LS/US$, respectively. Diplomatic missions, NGOs and the United Nations are to use the 15 LS/US$ rate for relief operation spending, while expatriate employees of these organisations have access to the 30 LS/US$ rate. The parallel market rate, meanwhile, has continued to increase and now stands at around 60 LS/US$.

The devaluation, seen by the international community as a modest step towards economic reform in the Sudan, is part of a package which includes authorization for exporters to retain between 30% and 60% of their foreign exchange earnings and to utilise this for importation of an enlarged list of items and the removal of subsidies on many basic necessities including sugar, fuel and public transport.

To alleviate suffering caused by increasing prices, the salaries of workers with incomes of less than LS 600 (US$ 40) per month are being increased by LS 300 (US$ 20) per month.

Success of these new economic measures are dependent on foreign exchange income produced by exports over the coming year. The Government is counting heavily upon oilseeds and gum arabic exports.

CCC.FOOD AID AND LOGISTICS

Food Aid

Present and Projected Food Stock Position at Port Sudan

Situation and Outlook	Total Regular and Emergency Food (mts)
Stock position at the end of September	52,844
Arrivals during October	68,160
Off-take during October	55,421
Stock position at the end of October	65,583
Estimated arrival during November	109,000
Estimated off-take during November	90,000
Estimated stock position end of November	84,583
Estimated arrival during December	51,000
Estimated off-take for December	90,000
Estimated stock position end of December	46,000

In addition to the agreement to give priority to food aid at Port Sudan which has significantly increased off-take, the use of additional trucking companies has also contributed to improvements in food movement. WFP expects to be near its goal of 2,500 mts a day within a short time.

Food stocks in Port Sudan, meanwhile, stood at around 65,583 mts in late October. The 30 day pipe-line for arrivals in Port Sudan is now only 37,993 mts. There is thus a need to bring in additional emergency food aid into the pipe-line.

On 15 October 1991, WFP and SCF-UK signed an agreement for the transport of additional emergency food aid into Darfur. WFP's responsibility is to deliver 23,500 mts of food aid to three extended delivery points in Darfur - El Fasher (10,000 mts), Nyala (10,000 mts) and Geneina (3,500 mts) over a period of 10 weeks which commenced 13 October 1991.

SCF-UK is responsible for managing secondary transport within Darfur in liaison with the Darfur Government, relief agencies and transport companies concerned. The bulk of food for Geneina is likely to be airlifted. The operation started ahead of schedule with the dispatch by WFP of 311 mts of food to El Fasher. As of 31 October, more than 5,000 mts had been dispatched by road to Nyala and El Fasher.

PARACHUTES USED FOR INNOVATIVE AIRDROPPING

Over the last month, an important and dramatic breakthrough has been achieved - the parachute drop of essential but fragile relief food supplies into Nasir camps, to where some 96,000 Sudanese returnees from Ethiopian refugee camps fled earlier this year due to conflict.

Located in the heart of the swampland, Nasir is impossible to reach by overland transport. When the camp's food stocks fell to insufficient quantities, 150-314 grammes per person per day, WFP responded by supplementing barge deliveries with a chartered Russian Ilyushioun aircraft for the parachute drop.

The operation began on 15 October 1991 and 279 mts of food supplies have been dropped, including the parachute dropping of sugar and vegetable oil, in addition to regularly dropped UNIMIX. The current programme calls for 720 mts of supplementary foods to be airdropped. The Nasir barge deliveries are another breakthrough recently achieved. 1 July marked the first time since 1985 that any relief barge has been permitted to ply the Sobat river. In October the WFP barge "El Mugran" carried 1,000 mts of wheat and sorghum in two journeys down the Sobat to Nasir.

WFP airlifts into Darfur continued with two Antonov 12s. As of 31 October, 2,040 mts had been airlifted into El Geneina and 637 mts to El Fasher. The US Government has allocated US$ 1 million and the EEC is allocating 650,000 Ecus for airlifting food into Darfur.

Also during October, an additional 2,466 mts of relief supplies were delivered to Juba in Western Equatoria, bringing the total delivered to date to 12,008 mts.

Slow delivery of food from Port Sudan to El Obeid is reported to be affecting CARE dispatches to rural areas. WFP has been made aware of the problem and is attempting to resolve the situation. Due to the improved nutritional status in El Obeid town, general food distribution activities in the town have been stopped and replaced by targeted distribution to needy families. The CARE food-for-work programme has been expanded and is currently focused in Bara and Sodari provinces and in three rural councils in En Nahud area.

ICRC operations in government-held areas have continued to concentrate on the town of Wau in Bahr El-Ghazal Province, where the nutritional situation remains fragile. A sack of dura is now selling for LS 9,000 (US$ 150) making this the highest market price for dura in the country. Limited buffer stocks of foods have been established in Wau, Malakal and Juba to allow the Sudanese Red Cross Society (SRCS) to react in case of population movements into the towns.

DDD.NON-FOOD AID

Nutrition

In spite of improvements in some areas, the overall nutritional and health status of millions of Sudanese people, par

ticularly children under five and women, remains very disturbing. In areas of Darfur, deaths are said to be occurring frequently and there is a major risk from epidemics. Due to the small amount of relief food reaching Kebkabiya in North Darfur in the past few weeks, the situation of the people in El Sereif and Seraf Umra districts is critical. The EPI staff in the district have reported that 40-50% of children vaccinated are in poor condition.

Deaths have also been reported in the Birka Saira areas, averaging 5-6 per village council in the last three weeks of October. Results of a nutritional assessment of under-five children carried out by SCF-UK in El Fasher town from 20 August to 12 September revealed an overall malnutrition rate of 19% less than 80% weight for height which indicates a generally poor nutritional status.

Very high rates of malnutrition were found in a number of districts, including Muwashi, El Wahda Garb and Tomasy Janub, where 30% of the children assessed were less than 80% weight for height. Recommendations to alleviate the situation include the distribution of UNIMIX, which has already been provided by UNICEF to the town by airlifts, to be continued for at least two months during the pre-harvest period. Special priority will be given to the areas which show the highest rates of malnutrition. A follow-up assessment is also recommended for November 1991 after the final UNIMIX distribution.

To ensure rapid responses to deteriorating conditions, UNICEF has taken the lead role in initiating a country-wide monitoring scheme that will regularly conduct nutrition surveys in drought-affected areas. Based on these surveys, new feeding centres will be opened as necessary. Eastern State has completed its survey, Darfur, Kordofan and Khartoum State survey started at the end of October.

Malnutrition rates, meanwhile, have also increased in Central State. CONCERN reports that the displaced population in Kosti in Central State has continued to increase and now stands at 71,000 (Combo and Laya camps) - almost double the size of population at the camp in September 1990. At Combo camp, from 6% malnutrition in March 1991, the rate has risen to 16%, while in Laya there has been an increase from 6% to 10% during the same period. In the rural areas, the malnutrition rate has increased from 9% in April 1991 to 14% in October 1991. Due to poor levels of pasture in Central State and the need for cash for food, farmers have been forced to sell livestock at low prices. The loss of donkeys, in particular, is hampering water distribution.

Health

During the reporting period, 530 basic health kits have arrived in Darfur, 285 from SCF and 245 from UNICEF. The supply of basic drugs (each kit supplies 1,000 people for 3 months) has not been able to meet the needs of population. Needs for 1992 indicate that 600 drugs kits will be required per quarter with an additional 200 special drug kits for dispensaries three times weekly.

Also during the period, an evaluation of immunisation activities carried out in Nyala and El Fasher by UNICEF and MOH found that 86% of children in El Fasher between the ages of 12-23 months had been fully immunised, with around 72% of mothers receiving 2 or more doses of tetanus toxoid. In Nyala town, the percentage of immunised children was slightly higher with coverage of mothers comparable to that of El Fasher.

UNICEF reports 400,000 residents of Western Upper Nile are at risk from an unprecedented epidemic of Kalaazar. The disease is also spreading northwards and westwards into Bahr El Ghazal Province.

AN UNCERTAIN FUTURE

Solutions are still being explored to address the problems of the many thousands of Sudanese unaccompanied minors who left refugee camps in Ethiopia in June 1991 due to conflict and fled back into southern Sudan. Some 10,175 children aged between 8 and 14 years have been registered at Pochalla, with a further 3,750 at Nasir and Pakok and 4,400 at Torit and Kapoeta.

At Pochalla, the unaccompanied minors have been installed at Gorkuo, some 4 kilometres from Pochalla airstrip where ICRC has stationed a delegate and nurse to assure appropriate care and protection. In Nasir, restrictions and interruptions of relief food provision have resulted in severe malnutrition. In Pakok, where 2,548 unaccompanied minors are located, the same absence of unrestricted and continuous access by UNICEF/OLS relief personnel is also a major threat to their well-being.

As is the case for the returnee population, solutions to unaccompanied minors will have to be found when the rainy season comes to an end (November - December). Activities must be geared towards their protection against forced displacement and other abuses, including forced recruitment into military service. Ideally, they should be encouraged to return to their home areas for reunion with their families. In some cases, however, this will not be possible because of the prevailing conflict.

ICRC has assumed the lead role for these efforts in order to safeguard the future of these unaccompanied minors. A repatriation plan is being elaborated in close co-operation with UNICEF and other organisations. There remain many unknowns, however, particularly in regard to the security situation.

The displaced camp at Kadugli, Southern Kordofan closed in October and the camp population transferred to another camp in El Obeid town. UNICEF assistance to new camp arrivals has included plastic sheeting, ORS, essential drugs and UNIMIX. During October, essential drugs and soap were also delivered to Juba, Akobo, Kapoeta, Kajo-Keji and Nasir. A diarrhoea outbreak at Yei with two deaths, reported in September, has subsided, following the delivery of adequate supplies of ORS and antibiotics. Influxes into Juba from Yei continued with the arrival of 661 persons, including 450 children under five years old.

Water and Sanitation

Six boreholes were drilled by UNICEF and 7 handpumps installed in the displaced camps in Khartoum, catering for some 21,000 people. Work on the water catchment area for returnees in Pakok was interrupted due to lack of fuel. Repair of handpumps in Eastern Equatoria is

proceeding well.

Shelter and Survival

The situation in Bor is reported to be serious due to heavy flooding which has rendered the 300 kms road between Kongor and Bor impassable, and an influx of returnees and displaced. UNICEF and WFP are supplying some non-food and food requirements but the area remains in great need of mosquito nets, tents, shelter and fishing lines.

United Nations Volunteers

UNVs continued to play a major role under the "Special UN Drought Operations for Sudan" (SUNDOS) in October through the provision of specialists on special public works programmes, provision of water resources, irrigation, primary health care programmes, agriculture, income-generation, food supply and monitoring. Nine UNVs were in situ in October, with a further 10 under recruitment.

Education

Approximately 20 mts of UNICEF funded educational materials have been sent to Kapoeta, Bor, Chukudum, Boma, Pibor, Ayod, Leer, Pochalla and Nasir. An additional 14 mts of supplies are awaiting transportation to Nasir, Pakok, Waat, Yirol and Akon.

EEE.REFUGEES AND RETURNEES

During the last week of October, some 5,000 Sudanese refugees from south Equatoria arrived in Uganda, 3,400 in East Moyo and 1,500 in West Moyo provinces. New arrivals in East Moyo are accommodated in a transit centre in Pakelle but the remoteness of the area and logistic constraints hamper the delivery of relief assistance. The Government of Uganda has already identified a new site in West Moyo to which this group could be transferred. Arrangements to this effect are being worked out but the main difficulty is that the ferry boat between East and West Moyo required for the transfer is presently not operational.

Kassala: Airlifting of ex-military personnel from Kassala in Northern Sudan continued well and by the end of October, 31,260 had been repatriated in 165 flights (see Ethiopia). Blankets were distributed upon departure, but clothing, particularly for adult males, is urgently needed. The medical, nutritional and sanitation situation in Kassala, meanwhile, appears to be under control, assisted by the declining case-load and improved weather conditions. The situation at Fau has not improved, however, because of the very limited services available. It is thus been decided to give the Fau residents priority to repatriate and to be moved to Kassala where services are better.

Sudanese Returnees: The nutritional status at Nasir continued to decline in October. Malnutrition rates in the unaccompanied minors camp were reported to be as high as 51.6% (moderate malnutrition), with 32.4% severely malnourished. During the period, 57 deaths were reported at Nordeng, 5 at Khot and 4 at Dhordeng. UNHCR has transferred US$ 843,000 to OLS/UNICEF to enable the urgent charter of a DC3 plane to airlift emergency supplies, including food and medicine for supplementary feeding centres, from Kenya.

At Pakok, only around half of the original 20,000 people who fled from Dimma refugee camp in Ethiopia in July, now remain due to severe food shortages: the rest of the population having left for other locations, such as Boma, Kapoeta and Kidepo. 26% of under-fives at Pakok are reported to be malnourished (15% moderate

and 11% severe). Around 650 children are receiving supplementary food in feeding centres, an increase of 44% since early October. Death rates have risen from 4.8 per thousand in July 1991 to 13.2 in October 1991.

In Boma, UNICEF reports approximately 1,000 returnees from Dimma refugee camp in Ethiopia, of whom 350, mainly men and young boys, are in very poor condition because of severe malnutrition complicated by diseases. UNICEF has supplied high energy biscuits and UNIMIX, but further supplies are required for 500 people for two months. Vaccination programmes have also commenced.

Major efforts have been made by ICRC, meanwhile, to supply an estimated 100,000 returnees in Pochalla region with sufficient food for their survival. Since August, ICRC has operated an air shuttle using two aircraft between Lokichokio, Kenya and Pochalla. Since this combined capacity was unable to meet the needs of the returnees, a Hercules aircraft has been used sporadically, and was again under ICRC contract from 22 October. In a nutritional survey made in August over 20% malnutrition was reported amongst infant population in the three temporary settlements (Pochalla, Tirkwothy and Gorkuo). Supplementary feeding programmes were established under which 800 children are enroled and nutritional condition has improved considerably.

FFF. AGRICULTURE

High prices at the start of the season encouraged farmers to plant and the area sown with the main cereals (sorghum and millet) is estimated by FAO at 7.1 million hectares, more than double the area harvested in the previous year. Following two successive poor harvests, however, the country's food stocks are depleted and there may be little available for transfer to the traditional deficit areas in the north and west. The cost of transport from the surplus producing areas in the east will add to cereal prices, which are already well above the purchasing power of large sections of the population.

In the irrigated sector, water supplies are secure and harvested area is usually similar to the planted area. However, in the mechanised and traditional rainfed sectors the proportion of the planted area producing harvestable crop varies with rainfall and factors related to the cost of harvesting and transport operations relative to market prices.

Irrigated: Sorghum, the main irrigated crop, is one-third higher than last year and around 50% greater than average. This reflects a shift from cotton, now grown in adjacent rainfed areas. Crop conditions are very good, particularly in Gezira where large areas were sown with certified seed. Fertilizer was applied to less than half the area as cash shortages limited the ability of individual farmers to buy it. A relatively small area (5,000 ha) was flooded earlier in the year at Managil of which about half was re-sown.

Mechanized Rainfed: Cereal area, almost entirely sorghum, has increased by over one-third from last year and the average. Most of the increase is in Gedaref and Damazin, the main producing areas. Seed and gasoline have been adequate but spare parts and lubricants were problematic. Labour shortages prevented adequate weeding and will also affect harvesting. In Gedaref and Damazin, American bollworm is damaging sorghum.

Traditional Rainfed: Sorghum and millet areas have fallen from last year (by some 6%) but are still above-average. Some

farmers consumed reserves normally saved for seeds and Government and NGOs distributions were limited in quantity, in the number of distribution points, and often after the optimum planting time. Most farmers obtained extra seed from local markets at very high prices.

In Northern Kordofan, cumulative rainfall is much higher than in 1990 but most crops were sown late; conditions are better than last year but still poor. Above latitude 13 N no harvests are expected as late-sown crops received little rain in September. Rains were better further south with crops on clays and wadis reasonable. About 25% of the province's crops are in such moisture-retaining environments; those on sands are poor. En Nahud is a major groundnut-producer but seeds were limited and arrived late; output of this important cash crop will be reduced. Pasture and animal condition is much better than in 1990 and livestock prices have increased because farmers are attempting to re-stock.

In Northern Darfur, total rainfall is close to average but was ineffective for crops as it fell in a short period (August) and drained away through the sandy soils. Failures are reported at 95% in Melit and 70% in El Fasher; Um Kedada and Kutum also have poor crops. On-farm stocks are non-existent and farmers are under increasing stress. Central parts of the province are expected to reap a harvest on only one-third of the area sown. Better crops are in the south, where some rain fell in September and half the crop is in wadis. Reasonable harvests are expected in Geneina, Kebrabiya and El Lied.

In Southern Darfur, seed costs were extremely high at planting at Nyala but rains were close to the long-term average. Crops will be much better than last year with yields decreasing, as usual, from southwest to northeast. The best crops are around Zalingel, Eid el Ganum and Buram.

In southern Sudan, rainfall has been good, if excessive in some parts. Good crops are reported from Equatoria with cropping around Juba an improvement on recent years. Sorghum already gathered indicates good crops in Kapoeta district. Southern Junglei reports good sorghum and groundnuts but excess rains in the north caused some damage. Heavy rains and flooding also affected Bar El Ghazal, Blue Nile, and Upper Nile but most areas are believed to have benefited from sufficient rainfall and about-average crops are likely.

Agricultural inputs most urgently required: Shortages of seeds restricted the output from the traditional rainfed sector and some distributions in 1991 failed because they reached farmers too late. In preparation for 1992 - rainfall normally begins in May - seeds must be procured and ready for distribution early in the year. Air transport problems from Lokichokio (Kenya) have delayed delivery seeds and tools but inputs continue to reach Nasir, Akobo and Boma by light aircraft. ICRC recently distributed seeds to 35,000 families (106 mts) in Leer. The FAO recovery programme needs additional support for the purchase of 36,000 handtools.

Trypanosomiasis and pleuropneumonia have decimated cattle in Eastern State and three-quarters of the animals around Malakal are reported diseased, mainly with rinderpest and haemorrhagic septicemia. Ongoing vaccination programmes require more funds urgently. Cattle vaccination activities continued in Kapoeta, faltered in Bor and were at a complete standstill in Torit.

DISEASES REACH EPIDEMIC PROPORTIONS

With the disruption of social services due to conflict in the Horn of Africa, endemic tropical diseases, such as malaria, kalaazar, relapsing fever and meningitis, have now reached epidemic proportions.

It is estimated that around 34 million Ethiopians are now vulnerable to malaria. Relapsing fever, which virtually disappeared in the 1960's, is now reappearing in Ethiopia and neighbouring countries. Kalaazar and cases of sleeping sickness are being encountered in greater numbers in southern Sudan and in new areas not previously stricken.

The risk of a meningitis epidemic in late December 1991 and early January 1992 can not be excluded. This cyclic disease occurs at a rhythm of every two years. In the last major outbreak in 1988/1989, the epidemic covered major areas of Ethiopia and Sudan, resulting in significant numbers of deaths. Diahroea, measles and similar infections accounted for over 60% of all child deaths in the last devastating drought years of 1984/1985. The result of the breakdown of the epidemiological networks, coupled with the massive displacements of populations, have left many millions of people at greater risk of infection and death.

The need to provide substantial resources to restore health and environmental health services to combat this risk and consolidate gains made by the provision of food and shelter is evident. However, out of the US$ 98 million requested in the September Appeal by WHO and UNICEF for only the most urgent health, water and sanitation needs, to date a mere US$ 15 million has been forthcoming.

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AUGUST 1991

SOMALIA

AFFECTED POPULATION

SOMALIA	Conflict and drought affected	Displaced people	Returnees	Refugees	Total Affected
Total Number of People	2,500,000	2,000,000	100,000 *	50,000	4,650,000

* Rough estimate as population not registered.

AAA. OVERVIEW

In the past month, conditions in southern Somalia have worsened. Conflict has occurred in Kismayo, the main city of the southern region of Lower Juba, between three different sub-clans of the tribe dominating the Somali Patriotic Movement which controls the region. Looting of relief aid by armed gangs and loss of life and property occurred in various parts of the country. In Mogadishu, hijacking of relief vehicles and armed robberies continued. Food aid distribution to people in need has had to be suspended on several occasions.

Following a thorough review of the affected population in the Mogadishu, the earlier figure of 300,000 population identified as most in need has doubled. Market prices of basic foodstuffs have remained out of the reach of most of the population. In Kismayo, where ICRC is the only agency distributing food, the population has now increased to 65,000 to 150,000; most recent arrivals are displaced persons mainly from the Mogadishu area.

During October, the United Nations undertook fact-finding missions to Mogadishu and Kismayo. Due to the prevailing insecurity, no decision, as yet, has been taken over the return of United Nations personnel to the south. It has been agreed, however, that United Nations personnel will continue to carry out monitoring and assessment visits to the south.

UNV headquarters is currently standing by to dispatch an initial batch of 20 UNV specialists, including medical doctors, nurses, veterinary surgeons, communications and power-generation personnel, into Somalia as soon as conditions permit a full-scale return.

The situation in northern Somalia, meanwhile, remained generally calm in October and relief operations gained momentum. Disarming of civilians is reported to be complete. An attempted armed hijack of a relief vehicle, however, took place in Burao on 14 October and other

robberies have been reported.

De-mining has continued but at a very slow pace and has remained a major concern. An anti-tank mine exploded at Hargeisa airport on 26 October, delaying the landing of a UNHCR plane. UNHCR has reopened its office at Hargeisa to facilitate the repatriation programme for Somali refugees in eastern Ethiopia.

WFP also undertook a mission in October to northern Somalia with a view to establishing a sub-office in Berbera. An office at Hargeisa is already established. Markets in the north, meanwhile, are considered to be well stocked but the price of food remained beyond the purchasing power of most of the community.

Concern deepened during October for the populations in the north-eastern part of Somalia, which although sparsely populated, is currently inaccessible and not serviced by relief operations.

BBB. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Tribal rivalry worsened in October, further exacerbating an already volatile political scene as the various factions clambered for posts in the newly formed Interim Government in Mogadishu. Splits also occurred in the Darod tribe which dominates the Somali Patriotic Movement. In October, 17 senior representatives, including some newly appointed ministers, demanded a change in the allocation of the position of the Prime Minister.

During his mission to Mogadishu, the United Nations Special Coordinator for Relief Operations in Somalia met with President Ali Mahdi, Prime Minister Omer Arteh Ghalib and General Aideed Farah, Chairman of the United Somali Congress.

CCC. FOOD AID AND LOGISTICS

Food Aid

Relief food supplies which reached Mogadishu during late August 1991 are as follows:

Item	Amount	Donor
Sorghum	2,720 mts	WFP/USAID
Beans	2,362 mts	WFP/USAID
Wheat Flour	7,120 mts	WFP/USAID
D.S.M	480 mts	WFP/EEC
Total	12,682 mts	

Out of the above, CARE was able to deliver 1,168 mts of wheat flour and sorghum with ICRC to be distributed alongside seeds to 22,000 families of farmers in Balad, Bulo Burti, Gioher and Belet Wein in the central regions. Distribution in Mogadishu started on 6 October in 20 neighbourhoods and was disrupted in seven neighbourhoods by armed gangs. A total of 584 mts was successfully distributed. On 17 October, with police and local military to guard the process, the revised distribution plan continued and was completed without incident.

The programme had to be again discontinued, however, on 20 October, when a large portion of the 459.5 mts of wheat flour and beans to be distributed in the Shibis District of Mogadishu were looted in an attack by gangs in over 170 armed vehicles. In the ensuing confusion several people were killed and two CARE staff were slightly injured.

In northern Somalia, a team of four CARE expatriates have been making

preliminary arrangements for food distribution in Berbera, Hargeisa and Burao. Warehousing facilities at Berbera, transport contractors and a panel of local merchants have been identified. As indicated in the previous report, the revised allocation exercise undertaken in the north resulted in the decision to split the first shipment of EEC-donated 5,000 mts expected in Berbera into two equal parts. 2,500 mts will be delivered to SCF-UK for both free distribution and possible use in supplementary feeding programmes.

The remaining 2,500 mts are to be channelled through the designated local merchants for sale at pre-determined prices to families in and around Berbera, Hargeisa and Burao. It is envisaged that at least 500 mts of various food commodities will be transported by CARE to various locations in the north west for supplementary feeding and food for work programmes.

ICRC distributions of food aid, brought into the ports of Mogadishu and Kismayo by three boats based in Mombasa, continued in various regions to hospital patients and staff, displaced, disabled, war-affected farmers (through a seeds/food programme) Ethiopian refugees, orphans, Mother and Child Health centres and feeding centres. Food assistance to Doble will recommence as soon as ICRC receives sufficient guarantees of security. ICRC reports that only 4,000-6,000 persons are left in Doble as most of the displaced who arrived there in April has returned to their places of origin in the northwest, northeast and Kismayo areas.

ICRC food distributions in Somalia

Mogadishu and Centre March/Sept 91	Kismayo Region March/Sept 91	Doble April/Sept 91	North/West Aug/Oct 91
9,780 mts	4,905 mts	651 mts	152 mts

Food Pipeline

Around 6,000 mts of maize are in the pipeline for southern Somalia, most probably Mogadishu. A further 10,000 mts are now under consideration by the Canadian International Development Agency. ICRC is expecting 5,000 mts of WFP rice during the first week of November in Mombasa, as well as 1,185 mts of vegetable oil and 1,380 mts of lentils.

In response to a request made by local authorities in northern Somalia, SCF-UK earmarked 225 mts of food to provide assistance for civil servants who have so far been extending their services on a voluntary basis.

UNICEF and WFP are currently discussing arrangements for free food distribution through MCH centres to some 30,000 vulnerable groups in northern Somalia.

Logistics

As a result of a Decree issued by the President of Djibouti, the international border between Djibouti and Somalia

RISKING THEIR LIVES FOR OTHERS

Experts in de-mining and munitions report that there is a serious risk of an explosion in Hargeisa rivalling the tragedy which occurred in Addis Ababa in early June this year, when an ammunition dump exploded, killing and wounding many civilians. These experts say that battlefield ordnance in northern Somalia constitutes as great, if not greater, risk to life than the many thousands of mines and booby traps.

During the course of surveys undertaken, experts were brought closely into contact with a group calling themselves the "Humanitarian Volunteer Mine Clearing Team". This unpaid group of Somalis, numbering between 50-85, had previously had no training and lacked equipment. Their casualty rate was 30%-40%.

Through a British company, Rimfire, funded by the EEC, USAID and MSF-Holland, eight volunteer sections, each of 24 men, have now been successfully trained in basic de-mining skills. The passing-out parade for these trainees took place on 1 October 1991. Under Phase III of the Rimfire plan, further training and accelerated de-mining and ordnance clearing will be undertaken. UNHCR has agreed to support the programme with an initial US$ 500,000 but additional substantial funds are required.

reopened on 9 October 1991. This followed the negotiations between the Djibouti Government, the Somali National Movement and the UNICEF office in Djibouti. On 21 October, a UNICEF/Turnkey convoy brought heavy water equipment, two UNICEF vehicles and office supplies to Hargeisa by road from Djibouti. WFP has also imported one vehicle for the north, while UNDP has three four wheel drives en route earmarked for Berbera, Hargeisa and Borama.

In addition to provision of administrative assistance to the Berbera port (see Ports), some rehabilitation to the Berbera and Hargeisa airports is imperative since the airlifting of relief supplies directly to these destinations is more cost effective than via Djibouti.

ICRC continued to operate regular flights from Nairobi to Kismayo/Mogadishu 5 times a week and from Djibouti to the North-West six times a week. These flights, which also carry moderate amounts of cargo, are providing transport for United Nations and NGOs working in Somalia.

Trucks have been arranged in Berbera for transportation of the expected shipment of CARE food. It has been agreed that UNICEF will cater for the internal logistics of WFP food for vulnerable groups in the North.

UNDRO, meanwhile, airlifted approximately 22 mts of high-energy biscuits, plastic sheeting and tents, building appliances and blankets to northern Somalia on 22 October.

Ports

Traffic at Berbera port continued to increase in October, mainly due to imports

made by the commercial sector. The port, however, remains in need of rehabilitation and administrative support. To improve port facilities, WFP has delivered batteries and tyres to reactivate mobile cranes and forklifts. WFP has ordered tarpaulins and pallets which are being shipped to Djibouti for onward movement to Berbera. Plans to order stevedoring equipment are being finalised. The available storage capacity at the port is reported to be adequate for the level of assistance planned.

DDD.NON-FOOD AID

Health and Nutrition

The restoration of health services is progressing well in northern Somalia but little progress was made with the re-establishment of services in central areas and the south, apart from Mogadishu, mostly due to prevailing insecurity. WHO prepared, in agreement with senior health officials, national and international NGOs and UNICEF, a Basic Epidemiological Reporting System which will be implemented by all health care relief parties in northern Somalia.

The nutritional survey by SCF-UK in the north is being expanded to cover Berbera town in order to obtain a more comprehensive picture. Random cluster surveys undertaken in Burao town and in the adjacent camp of Sibakhti indicated an alarming malnutrition rate of 45% in the camp, as compared to 6% in the town.

In co-operation with the German Emergency Doctors, UNICEF has succeeded in reactivating a second MCH centre in Hargeisa, while another centre has been reopened in the town of Erigavo. WHO has arranged for shipment of UNIMIX and medical supplies to complement and boost health assistance and supplementary feeding programmes executed by NGOs in Burao, Hargeisa and soon Kismayo.

The UNICEF supported immunization campaign against the major childhood diseases (measles, tuberculosis, DPT and polio) has been completed in the northern towns of Berbera, Shiekh, Las Anod, Hargeisa, Arabayio and Burao. Over 15,000 children have benefitted from the campaign. In addition, more than 6,000 women have been immunised against tetanus in those areas. Laboratory equipment, provided by UNICEF, is currently being installed in Borama hospital as well as equipment to reactivate the paediatric and maternity wards.

UNICEF is reshipping through SCF-UK 28 mts of medical suppliers and equipment, essential drugs and emergency health kits to Mogadishu. This consignment was diverted to Djibouti last month because of insecurity and the withdrawal of United Nations staff. UNICEF is recruiting a health consultant and a logistician for Kismayo. UNICEF-funded shelter materials, emergency health kits and supplementary feeding items have also been dispatched on ICRC cargo airlift and vessel to Kismayo.

ICRC, meanwhile, continued to provide medicines and medical equipment to the neediest health centres and hospital throughout Somalia. Since March 1991, ICRC has distributed 3.5 mts of medical supplies in Garoe, 31 mts in Mogadishu and the central region, 12 mts in Kismayo area, 4 mts in Doble and 10 mts in the northwest. Since the beginning of October, an ICRC surgeon has been based in Mogadishu to implement a basic training programme for Somali surgeons working in Mogadishu hospitals. About 20 surgeons are taking part in the course.

Water and Sanitation

UNICEF and OXFAM continued to make progress in the provision of potable water to populations in northern Somalia, while ICRC with support from UNICEF, undertook similar initiatives in the south, as and where the security situation permitted. The larger component of heavy equipment required for the start of the Hargeisa Water System Rehabilitation Project, to be implemented by Turnkey under the supervision of UNICEF, has already been transported to the project site. OXFAM-UK, although harassed by tribal difficulties, was able to install two water collection tanks in the Burao area.

Funded by UNICEF, ICRC is installing five water pumps in Kismayo, as a part of the rehabilitation of the town's water system. Similar additional initiatives have already been programmed by UNICEF. ICRC has undertaken a food for work project in Kismayo which involves 300 women in garbage collection. UNICEF hopes to complement such efforts soon.

Shelter and Survival

The UNDRO airlift to Berbera is being matched by a similar initiative by the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent Society in the northeast where a shipment of survival items was expected at the port of Bosaso towards the end of October.

Education

UNDP schools' rehabilitation project in Hargeisa commenced its operations after a temporary halt ordered by the local authorities over the implementation modalities of the project. UNICEF is currently preparing project proposals for the reactivation of formal education and Koranic schools for presentation to donors. Large amounts of educational materials has already been ordered from the Copenhagen warehouse of UNICEF in order to extend immediate assistance to educational activities in the north. Similar assistance will be forwarded to the south when the security situation improves.

Tracing

ICRC tracing activities and exchange of Red Cross messages continued ICRC's 17 tracing offices and antennas in Somalia and Kenya and in collaboration with the Somalia Red Cross. From May 1991, more than 8,500 messages have been exchanged and 1,300 tracing requests opened. In Doble, ICRC restarted tracing, sanitation and medical activities in October.

Protection Activities

In September, the authorities in northwest Somalia agreed that ICRC could visit all the detention centres in the region. The first visit to Hargeisa prison took place on 7-8 October. Further visits to persons detained in relation to the conflict have also been carried out in Garoe and Kismayo.

EEE.RETURNEES

A UNHCR mission visited Djibouti and Hargeisa from 18-22 October 1991. The mission held discussions with local authorities, NGOs and United Nations agencies and briefed them on the proposed voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees to North West Somalia. The main conclusions were that de-mining remained a major concern and that in view of this and other constraints, formal repatriation of Somali refugees from eastern Ethiopia should be delayed. (See box).

On 2 October, 41 returnees were repatriated by UNHCR from Amman to Berbera.

FFF.AGRICULTURE

Reliable estimates of the outcome of the recently-harvested "gu" (main season) cereal crop are not available. The area planted was small due to lack of seeds and farm implements and insecurity. Activities were mainly confined to rainfed fields due to the destruction of irrigation and other agricultural infrastructure. In most regions, the crop will not cover the needs of the rural areas until the harvest of the "der" (secondary season) crop in early 1992, let alone leave any surpluses to supply urban centres. The important livestock sector has been seriously affected, threatening the livelihood of nomads and the economy in general.

Arable: In southern Somalia the "gu" crops (harvested August-September) in Lower Juba and Shebele regions was only 30% of average, about one-quarter of which reached the market. Hostilities persisted in this area, forcing farmers to abandon their fields. Middle Juba was relatively undisturbed by fighting and grain production is about normal. The rainfed sorghum harvest from Bay is estimated to have been reasonable, some 75% of the average. Northern Somalia, where arable area is relatively small, also reaped poor crops. Planted areas were limited because many farmers are still displaced and minefields have made fieldwork hazardous in some areas. Cereal production is estimated at one-quarter of the normal.

Generally, the lack of seeds limited the areas planted to Somalia's staple crops of maize, sorghum, sesame and beans. The loss of pumps and auxiliary equipment through looting and destruction debilitated the irrigated sector, with only gravity-dependent schemes able to perform. With the first, light rains of the "der", land preparation and planting should now be underway in the southern regions (in northern Somalia, the "der" crop is negligible). The ICRC has distributed almost 500 mts of cereals, pulses and vegetable seeds (290 mts in Kismayo and 190 mts and 55,000 handtools in central and southern regions of the country.

Livestock: In northern Somalia, export of sheep and goats is continuing but the deterioration in animal health is limiting the value of exports. Since livestock dominates the economy of northern Somalia, efforts to improve veterinary services are urgent. Consignments of animals are being returned from Saudi Arabia for health reasons. FAO is fielding a veterinarian to northern Somalia to determine types and quantities of vaccines and drugs required. In November SCF-UK will begin a helicopter survey to estimate livestock densities in the area.

In terms of economic and administrative relationships, northeast Somalia (Mudug, Nugal and Bari regions) has become increasingly independent. The "southern front" has created a barrier to trade and the loss of external markets has caused a 30-50% drop in the value of animals. This has contributed to abnormal dependence on livestock for food and hence, deteriorating food security. As in other parts of Somalia, the need to resume veterinary services is urgent and with security conditions reported to be stabilising, there is opportunity for external assistance in these regions.

In southern Somalia, with veterinary services non-existent, livestock suffer from unusually high levels of disease, particularly rinderpest around Juba. Water shortages have been exacerbated following the destruction of many wells.

Agricultural inputs most urgently required: To arrest the alarming decline in animal health and the consequential loss in earnings of livestock, emergency veterinary services are urgently needed. FAO's proposed programme for the import of vaccines, drugs and field equipment is of the highest priority and requires the attention of the international community.

With the "der" season underway, it is now essential to provide inputs to allow a recovery of the next "gu" (main) season, which starts in April. FAO has proposed rehabilitation programme for the arable sector which includes seeds, handtools, irrigation equipment and agro-chemicals, but support to this is still required.

SECURITY CONSTRAINTS LEAD TO A CHANGE OF PLAN FOR REPATRIATION PROGRAMME

Deteriorating security in eastern Ethiopia has led to a revision in the planned UNHCR repatriation programme for Somali refugees. Under the original scheme, it was planned that a returnee package and cash grant would be handed out before departure. Given security concerns, this has been redesigned as follows:

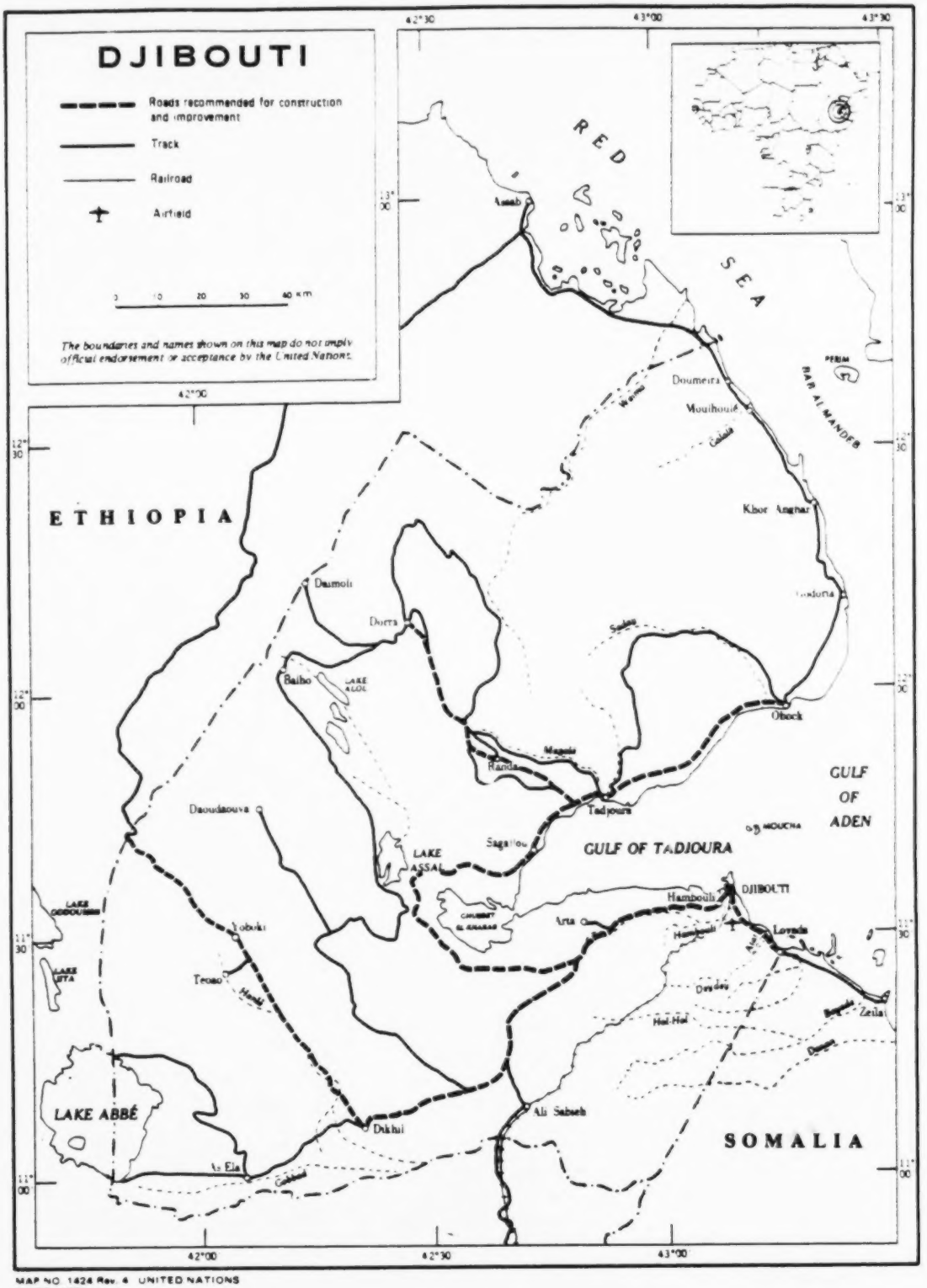
*** A one month food package will be handed out before departure and the refugee identity card will be retrieved in exchange for a repatriation form/card;**

*** Returnees will be provided with two months food, cash grant equivalent to US$ 40 per person (US$ 200 maximum per family) and a family package, comprising a set of hand tools, one tarpaulin, one water bucket and two blankets. It is envisaged that the food monetisation programme inside northwest Somalia will lower or stabilise food prices.**

*** Repatriation will start from Aware Region to Burao (total population some 126,000) beginning with Daror camp where there are some 32,000 refugees. In view of the urgent need to accelerate de-mining activities to improve security, the repatriation programme will now begin February 1992.**

In order to successfully implement the programme, water, health, sanitation and education services must be rehabilitated to a reasonable condition before repatriation takes place. These changes in the original operational plan will entail substantial increases in the overall funding requirement for implementing the programme in the northwest, mainly in transport/logistics.

No new influxes of returnees from eastern Ethiopia were reported in October. Many, however, are said to be travelling backwards and forwards between eastern Ethiopia and northwest Somalia in an attempt to establish a presence on both sides to benefit from whatever assistance may be provided by relief organisations. In anticipation of the eventual return of some 495,000 Somalis from Ethiopia, however, UNHCR has pre-positioned emergency relief items in Djibouti. Arrangements have also been worked out with CARE for food and relief distribution. Through OXFAM, UNHCR is also assisting in the rehabilitation of water systems at Hargeisa, Borama and Burao.



MAP NO. 1424 Rev. 4 UNITED NATIONS
MARCH 1981

DJIBOUTI

AFFECTED POPULATION

Ethiopian Refugees	Somali Refugees
11,000	82,000

AAA.OVERVIEW

Djibouti has acted as host to Somali and Ethiopian refugees for many years. Since March 1991, however, major refugee influxes have seriously strained the country's ability to cope and has added additional pressure to an already fragile social infrastructure. Drought, as a result of September/October rain failure, has exacerbated the difficulties. The lives of nomads and their cattle are now at risk. Food distribution for the drought-affected was carried out in October and out of a beneficiary target of 5,000 persons, approximately 3,600 people received food rations.

Moderate malnutrition amongst 30% of Ethiopian children in refugee camps has been recorded. To alleviate nutritional problems because of inadequate supplementary foods, UNHCR has purchased local supplies for Ethiopian and Somali refugee camps.

At the beginning of October 1991, a stretch of the railway which links Djibouti with Ethiopia was destroyed by armed bands and the train has ceased to operate. This has caused major problems for the people of Djibouti who depend on the rail link with Ethiopia for fruits and vegetables and as a major source of local income. Also in October, a large armed group crossed the border from north Somalia into Djibouti and exchanged fire with the local army. A number of persons were killed and wounded.

The SEPHA Preparatory Mission for Assistance to the Horn of Africa will arrive in Djibouti on 18 November, spending two days in the country. Following Djibouti, the Mission will visit Somalia.

BBB.REFUGEES

No major changes were reported during October. Water and sanitation at camps remains a cause for concern and special attention has been focused on these areas. Repatriation of Ethiopian refugees, meanwhile, has substantially reduced camp populations. Prospects for the Somali population in Djibouti, however, now estimated to be over 82,000 are still uncertain owing to political and economic instability in Somalia.

A recent health assessment by WHO revealed that the most common diseases at all refugee camps were diarrhoea, upper respiratory infections and bronchitis.

CCC. AGRICULTURE

Livestock, mainly sheep and goats, are the main agricultural activity. Drought in some areas has put pressure on pastoralists. Food crop production is negligible and the cereal import requirements for 1991, estimated at 40,000 mts including refugee needs, will have to be imported. With 27,000 mts of commercial imports anticipated, the cereal aid requirement is estimated by FAO at 13,000 mts, all of which has been covered by donor pledges.

HELPING PEOPLETO BE SELF-SUFFICIENT

The extent to which farm output (and therefore degree of self-sufficiency) can increase next year will depend much on agricultural services. Such infrastructure is severely dilapidated in Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan.

Interventions funded by the donor community are desperately needed to allow indigenous and international institutions to provide arable and livestock inputs to farmers. Timeliness is of crucial importance for many of these interventions, and donors are urged to reexamine the urgent recovery needs set out in the SEPHA Appeal of September.

Funding of these activities has been very slow with only the Netherlands having firmly committed some assistance (to seeds provision in Ethiopia). Seeds goods and other inputs for crops must be in early in the year for Ethiopia Somalia and Sudan. The livestock sector must also be provided for, particularly in pastoral economies such as northern Somalia and the Ogaden.

In some parts of the Horn of Africa there are new opportunities for agricultural rehabilitation after years of war. However, without international assistance the chance of recovery is remote.

MAP NO. 2390 Rev. 1 UNITED NATIONS
APRIL 1981

KENYA

AFFECTED POPULATION

Ethiopian Refugees	Somali Refugees
5,000	56,500

AAA.OVERVIEW

Efforts during October focused on the transfer of refugees from Kiunga and Hulugo camps, which are now officially closed, to new sites to improve access and living conditions. To date, some 4,100 Somalis have been moved by UNHCR and CARE to Ifo in the Garissa district of the North Eastern region and accommodated in temporary shelters whilst camp structures were being established.

By the end of October, semi-permanent shelter was expected to be completed for 5,000 Somali refugees in Ifo and for 7,500 Ethiopian refugees at Walda. Some Somali refugees have continued to arrive, bringing the total population for all four camps in Kenya to 68,120 at the end of October.

Sanitation, which has been a major concern, was vastly improved at Liboi through the digging of refuse pits and additional pit latrines. Rains, which have started in most parts of Kenya, are reported to be affecting the transport of relief supplies, mainly to Ifo and Liboi camps.

BBB. FOOD AND LOGISTICS

The food basket for all refugees in Kenya has been balanced in October with the arrival of beans provided by CARE and WFP rice. Food stocks, however, are low and efforts are being made to build up a 60-day stock-pile to maintain adequate buffer stocks in the camps. Supplementary feeding centres have been established in all camps.

CCC.NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE

Health and Nutrition

A nutritional survey carried out at the end of September has shown a marked improvement as compared to June. Hepatitis remains of particular concern at Liboi and 18 deaths so far have been reported. Improved sanitation conditions at Liboi, however, should alleviate the problem. Some cases of typhoid have occurred at Walda camp.

Water and Sanitation

Water supply systems were upgraded at Walda and work is currentlyin progress on improvements at Liboi, where new large influxes of refugees in September have added further strain to already over-burdened water sources. In Utange, construction of a 100,000 litre underground water tank and a 40,000 litre high-level tank is expected to
commence soon.

Except for Ifo and Utange, sanitation remains a problem, particularly with the onset of the rainy season. To speed up the sanitation process, UNICEF has provided materials for the building of latrines.

Camp Infrastructure

Sufficient tents and plastic sheeting have been provided to refugees in all camps. Rubbhall tents for storage were erected at Ifo and Walda.

Agriculture

Following below-normal rainfall and a smaller area planted, the outcome of the 1991 coarse grain harvest, which is still ongoing, is provisionally forecast to be some 10 percent below average. The wheat crop benefited from unseasonal precipitation in August which boosted yield potential. Output is expected to be about normal, but still well below domestic requirements.

The country will remain self-sufficient in coarse grains reflecting adequate carryovers, but to safeguard food security, exports of maize will be restricted to small quantities of emergency supplies to neighbouring countries in swap arrangements with donors. However, imports of wheat and rice continue to be necessary. Pending the final outcome of the harvest, the import requirement for these cereals for 1991/92 (July/June) is estimated by FAO to be some 300,000 mts. With commercial imports of 195,000 mts anticipated, the structural food aid need is estimated at 105,000 mts.

ANNEX

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency International
AICF	Action International Contre la Faim
BCG	A type of tuberculosis vaccine
C-130	A type of cargo aircraft ("Hercules")
CARE	An international NGO
CBS	A type of supplementary food
CERA	Commission for Eritrean Refugee Affairs
CONCERN	An Irish NGO
DPT	(type of vaccine) diptheria, polio and tetanus
DSM	Dried Skim Milk
ECS	Eritrean Catholic Secretariat
EEC	European Economic Community (or EC: European Community)
EFTC	Ethiopian Freight Transport Company
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunisation
EPLF	Eritrean People's Liberation Front
EPRDF	Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front
ERA	Eritrean Relief Association
ERC	Ethiopian Red Cross
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GED	German Emergency Doctors
GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning System (FAO)
GOS	Government of Sudan
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation Agency
IARA	Islamic African Relief Agency
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
INCS	Inter-NGO Committee for Somalia
IRC	International Rescue Committee
LRCS	League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MCH	maternal and child health
MOH	Ministry of Health
MSF	Medecins Sans Frontieres
mts	metric tonnes
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
ODA	Overseas Development Administration (UK)
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USA)
OLS	Operation Lifeline Sudan
OPV	oral polio vaccine
ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration treatment

OXFAM	A British NGO
PHC	primary health care
REST	Relief Society of Tigray
RLC	Refugee Logistic Committee
RRC	Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (Ethiopia)
SCF	Save the Children Fund
SEPHA	Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa
SNM	Somali National Movement
SPLM	Somali People's Liberation Movement
SRC	Sudanese Relief Committee
SRCS	Sudanese Red Crescent Society
SUNDOS	UNDP Development Project in western Sudan converted to emergency relief and rehabilitation programme
TOR	Transport Operation for Refugees
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	United Nations Disaster Relief Organisation
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIMIX	A high-protein food supplement
UNIPAC	United Nations Procurement and Assembly Centre
UNSCERO	United Nations Special Coordinator in Somalia
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USC	United Somali Congress
WFL	weight for length (measure of child malnutrition)
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTOE	WFP's Transport Operation in Ethiopia

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